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JPRS-EPS-85-100

3 October 1985

19981113 137

East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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3 October 1985

EAST EUROPE REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROMANIAN LEADERS CABLE BULGARIANS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU091649 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Sep 85 p 5

[Telegram by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to their Bulgarian counterparts on Bulgaria's national day]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria,

To Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia,

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people, and ourselves personally, we extend most cordial congratulations and warm and friendly greetings to you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and all Bulgarian working people, on the 41st anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

In the years since the revolutionary act of 9 September 1944, the Bulgarian working people have attained, under the leadership of their communist party, profound political and socioeconomic changes and outstanding successes in developing industry, agriculture, science, and culture and building the developed socialist society in their fatherland. The Romanian people sincerely rejoice in these outstanding achievements of the Bulgarian people.

We note with satisfaction that the relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between our parties and countries have registered an upward course in the years of socialist construction and we are convinced that, by acting in the spirit of understandings reached during our fruitful meetings, the relations of close friendship and all-round cooperation will further develop, to the benefit of our friendly peoples and the cause of socialism.

We are convinced that, in the current international conditions, our parties and countries can make an important contribution to the struggle to halt the

arms race, bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and promote a policy of detente, peace, and broad cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world.

On your country's national holiday, we extend to you, dear comrades, best wishes for personal health and happiness and we wish you and the fraternal Bulgarian people ever greater achievements in implementing the 12th congress decisions and meeting the 13th BCP Congress with new achievements, for the flourishing and progress of friendly Socialist Bulgaria.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CEAUSESCU GREET'S BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV ON BIRTHDAY--To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia: Dear Comrade Zhivkov, On your birthday, I extend to you warm congratulations and best wishes for health and happiness as well as wishes for success in your activity at the head of the party and state devoted to building the socialist society in your fatherland. I express the conviction that, by jointly working to implement the agreements reached during our meetings and talks, the relations of close friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties and countries will further deepen and develop, to the benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism. Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary general and president of the SR of Romania. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Sep 85 p 5 AU]

BULGARIAN FILM DAYS--Bucharest's Studio movie theater has organized Bulgarian Film Days, an event that marks the 41st anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. This event was attended by representatives of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and by men of culture and art. Todor Stoychev, Bulgarian ambassador in Bucharest, chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to our country, and members of the diplomatic crops were also present. [Summary] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Sep 85 p 5 AU]

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ALBANIA

ALIA, CARCANI GREET DPRK LEADERS

AU081457 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 8 (ATA)--Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have sent the following message of greetings to Comrade Kim Il-sung, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Kang Song-san, chairman of the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

On occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the name of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and in our names we convey to you and through you to the Korean people the most ardent greetings and wishes.

Over the 37 years under the people's power, through ceaseless work and efforts, the Korean people have scored great successes in all the fields of life, for the development of the national economy and culture and the strengthening of the defence of the homeland. Our people rejoice sincerely over these achievements of the Korean people and wish them wholeheartedly ever greater successes for continuous progress and prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We avail ourselves of the opportunity to express once more the support of our people for the just struggle of the Korean people in driving out the U.S. occupying troops from South Korea and for the independent unification of the country.

We express the conviction that the friendly relations between our two peoples and countries will develop constantly.

CSO: 2020/233

ALBANIA

ALIA SPEAKS AT KORCE RALLY

AU041214 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 27 Aug 85 pp 1-3

[Speech delivered by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary and People's Assembly Presidium chairman, at 26 August rally held in the city of Korce]

[Text] Dear comrades, brothers and sisters of Korce: It is a great pleasure to me, as well as to Comrades Rita and Vangjel, to have come here today to your magnificent city, to our new and beautiful city of Korce, among its patriotic, revolutionary, industrious, and cultured people.

Allow me, on this occasion, to convey to you the most cordial greetings and congratulations of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and of the Council of Ministers on the great successes you have achieved in all fields of life. I would like to congratulate particularly the cooperativists, machinists, and all the agricultural workers on the fulfillment of this year's wheat plan, and on the high yields attained by numerous economic units, sectors, and brigades in the plains and in the highlands. The party is convinced that Korce District will continue to raise its achievements in all fields, in industry, agriculture, education, culture, and defense.

Korce has always been renowned for ardent bravery and patriotism. Distinguished fighters of the rifle and the pen from the city and its outlying regions have fought with rare heroism. Such was the known writer Naum Veqilharxhi, who sowed the seed of the unity of all Albanians and who gave to the era of the Renaissance its first manifesto; such were the patriotic teachers Pandeli Sotiri and Sevasti Qirjazi who started the first Albanian school in Korce: such was Thimi Mitko, who published the well-known newspaper BLETA SHQIPTARE [The Albanian Bee]; such were Themistokli Germenji, Mihal Grameno, and numerous other democrats who laid down their lives for the freedom and independence of Albania.

Korce became a cradle of the growth of the Albanian proletariat from the turn of the century and even before that. It is here that the workers had their baptism in the first battles of the class struggle. It was precisely Korce that became one of the most important centers of the Albanian communist movement. Comrades like Miha Lako, Pilo Peristeri, and others entered our party's history bearing the name of veteran communist militants.

Korce is beloved and dear to our people because it became the second birth-place of Comrade Enver Hoxha, who guided all communists and united them in their glorious party, who was the great leader of the National Liberation Struggle and the people's revolution, who was the architect of all the revolutionary transformations experienced by the new Albania. Comrade Enver had a particular love for Korce and its people. He used to recall respectfully that it was among the workers of the small smithies and workshops that he had his first lessons in the revolution and as a revolutionary.

It was precisely because of this particular connection that the party honored the city of Korce when it decided that a monument devoted to the brilliant personality of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, be erected here in the city of Korce, and when it decided to give his name to the Plase Agricultural Enterprise. The AWP Central Committee is fully convinced that the people of Korce will respond to the honor with toil and selflessness, that they will march onward as always on Enver Hoxha's road, that they will always be inspired and guided by his immortal teachings.

Korce and its people were a powerful base of our National Liberation Struggle. On the day that Comrade Enver Hoxha was proclaiming the founding of our heroic party in Tirana, the well-known great demonstration of 8 November took place here in Korce. The name of Koci Bako [killed in that demonstration] was turned to a symbol of the patriotism of the Albanian communists. The city and villages of Korce became an endless source filling the ranks of the first guerrilla units and of the National Liberation Army. Hundreds of partisans like Midhi Kostani, Kico Greco, Fuat Babani, Demir Progri, Raqi Qirinxhi, and numerous other heroes and martyrs laid down their lives on the altar of freedom. Distinguished commanders like Teki Kolaneci, Riza Kodheli, Agush Gjergjevica, Asllan Gurra, Hasan Moglica, and numerous others, emerged from the ranks of the fighters showing not only rare bravery, but also great ability in organizing and leading the partisan units.

The party and the people rejoice that throughout the years of the glorious era of the party, Korce has always been and remains in the front ranks of socialist construction and is developing and progressing rapidly.

The Korce of the old days, the Korce of great class contrasts and differences, of swamps, of massive emigration, now represents a typical center of all-round socialist development. Compared with 1938, the number of workers has increased 43.5 times. With its powerful workers class, its technical and material base, Korce provides considerable industrial production. The entire industrial production achieved in 1938 is now achieved in only 4 days. The "Hammer and Sickle" knitwear combine alone produces now 1.3 times more than the country's entire industry and 11 times more than the district's industrial production in 1938.

A genuine revolution has been achieved particularly in agriculture. The district of Korce occupied second place on a republic-wide scale with regard to its agricultural production. Suffice it to say that the Maliq Agricultural

Enterprise alone supplies the entire bread grain needs of five cities taken together: Pogradec, Librazhd, Permet, Erseke, and Gramsh, for the whole year.

Great strides have been made and great successes have been achieved in the field of culture, beyond the dreams of the boldest democrats and patriots. There are today approximately 10 times more working people with higher education in Korce than there were in the country as a whole in 1938, and 60 times more than the city itself had at the time.

The great transformations in the economic and cultural fields have been accompanied by incomparable transformations in the social field and in the well-being of the people. There can be no comparison with the past as regards the position of women, the peasants, and the new man educated by the party, liberated from all that is old and backward, assured of the present and future.

Dear comrades, in these 40 years of free life, all Albania has changed in the same way that Korce has changed. This period has the value of a great historic testimony. This period shows what can be done by a people that is free, independent, and sovereign in its own country, it shows what giant strides such a people can make in a very brief time. It also shows that the fact that Albania had remained an example of poverty in Europe was not the fault of the people, but of the past regimes which plundered the fruit of their efforts and auctioned off their wealth. This period shows that Albanians did not lack abilities and possibilities for progress and civilization, but that they had lacked a leading political force capable of leading them wisely and farsightedly. It shows that the Albanian people had lofty aspirations, that they had ardent desires, that they had great vitality and fervor to work, but they lacked the conditions for implementing them.

Under the guidance of the party led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, Socialist Albania achieved and consolidated the great idea of Marxism-Leninism, the elimination of all exploitation of man. The party and our new government gave the people the possibility of becoming masters of what belong to them, masters of their own efforts and toil, the sole masters of the country's destinies. Once and for all time they put an end to the exploitation by and dependence on foreigners; they gave the people the opportunity to secure once and for all time the country's genuine freedom and independence.

These victories, which are a result of the National Liberation Struggle and of the socialist construction attained through the blood and toil of the people, can be obscured or plundered by no force on earth. We will always defend these victories courageously and will work to consolidate and to further them.

Our socialist country is stronger than ever. We have a complex and developed economy, a progressive culture and education, we have a people's power, and an invincible defense. Our country enjoys a good reputation and an honored and respected international position. Never before in its millenia-old history has Albania been so advanced and prosperous.

A new and multibranching industry which is developing and progressing on the basis of the country's raw materials, on the wealth of the Albanian soil and subsoil, and on the toil and creativity of our people, has been created. It meets the major needs of our people for industrial commodities, and it assures to a considerable extent the essential means for its regeneration and expansion. It represents a powerful basis for the development of other entire sectors of the economy, and the strengthening of the country's defense potential.

Our people are proud of the development of our heavy and light industry; they are proud of projects like the Metallurgical Combine, the giant hydroelectric power plants, the chemical plants, the textile combines, and all kinds of other factories and plants which are a result of the party's Marxist-Leninist policy for our country's socialist industrialization. Today more than ever before we can particularly appreciate the wise and farsighted policy of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha for the priority given to the development of the energy sector, the investments made in the oil and gas sector and for the development of coal mines, as well as the construction of an entire system of hydroelectric power plants. Without a powerful energy sector independent from others the policy of self-reliance could not have been achieved then and cannot be achieved now.

In the present stage of the development of the economy, in industry generally and in particular sectors like mining, oil extraction, light industry and the food industry, construction, transportation, and so forth, increased efficiency, the improvement of production quality, and the establishment of a strict regimen of thrift assume primary importance. These are great tasks confronting the party and all our workers. To this end efforts must be made and the most rational way must be found to better introduce modern know-how and technologies, in the same way that the organization and management of affairs must be perfected.

A radical transformation has taken place in our country in the agrarian sector and in agricultural production. Our soil, once drowned by swamps and covered by undergrowth, impoverished and abandoned, currently feeds not 1 million people, which was the prewar population, but 3 million people, in addition to providing raw materials for light industry and the food industry.

Wisely implementing its agrarian policy, the party realized within a brief period of time the centuries-old dream of our patriotic and brave people for land, bread, knowledge, and progress. Our socialist agriculture has been strengthened in all directions and has resolutely embarked on the path of intensification and high yields. This upheaval is a result of the collectivization of the land and of the means of work, a result of great investments effected by the state, particularly for the reclamation and systematization of the plains, for the creation of complex irrigation system, mechanization, the supply of chemical fertilizers; it is a result of education and the general improvement of the countryside, of the implementation of scientific knowledge and above all else, of the conscious and persistent effort of the working people in agriculture.

The level and strength of our socialist agriculture became apparent in the best way during the wheat harvesting campaign that has just been concluded. Although conditions were not the most favorable, the highest yield and the highest production ever achieved in our country was made possible. This and other successes achieved in the agricultural sector to date persuade and stimulate us to seek new achievements, to rise to even higher levels. The needs of the people and of the country for agricultural and livestock products are great. The party must therefore continue to pay particular attention to agriculture, it must continue to work for the intensification of agricultural production, to secure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan in all directions. Attaching particular importance to bread grains, as always, we must further increase our efforts to raise the number and productivity of livestock, to increase the yields of industrial crops and vegetables, to extend horticulture, to meet increasingly better the needs of the people and of industry.

The scientific organization and management of production in agriculture, as in all other sectors of the economy, must be improved. There are numerous and very good examples in Korce District, particularly in the plains area, of contemporary and really scientific organization and management. One must point out, however, that while the technical-economic factors of the achievements of some units, particularly the Plase Agricultural Enterprise, are better known, almost nothing has been done to make people acquainted with the advanced experience of these units in the matter of work organization, and particularly in the matter of management and control. This shortcoming must be remedied, because it constitutes a great and unused reserve.

Economic progress has been accompanied by the country's social and cultural development, and the two have influenced each other. When Albania was liberated, Comrade Enver used to stress that our people need more bread and more culture. In drafting the program for the country's socialist construction, the party kept in mind and implemented in practice this centuries-old aspiration of the people, this absolute necessity in building the new life.

When comparing our times with the past, when we see our people building power plants and railroads, managing clinics and laboratories, we understand how boldly our party has worked to develop culture, science, technology, how boldly it has worked for the professional improvement and the political-ideological education of the people. The revolution that has been carried out in these fields, in education and culture, in the training of cadres, and in the education of the masses is genuinely radical. This revolution has given the country knowledgeable and devoted people, unstinted fighters for the cause of socialism. The party will continue in the future to devote particular attention to the education of the people, to the development of science and culture, and to the revolutionary education of the masses, and particularly of youth.

Our country enjoys today not only a consolidated economy and a culture of sound content, but also an invincible defense. Our borders are inviolable. Albania has never linked and will never link its defense with the so-called

"security" granted to the vassal countries by the superpowers, or with international military treaties and blocs. Our party has based the defense of our socialist homeland on the might of the armed people and of the People's Army, which it has equipped with the necessary means to carry out its mission. The enemies will never take our Albania by surprise. The vigilance of our people and their Armed Forces is at a high level.

Everything that we have built in our country is a result of the toil and intelligence of our working people. The great economic, social, political, and cultural victories have not been donated to us by anyone; we have achieved them with sacrifices and self-denials, we have achieved them in struggle against the class enemies, both internal and external, in struggle against numerous obstacles. We started to drain the swamps with pickaxes and shovels, we started opening up the galleries of our mines with mallets and chisels, we erected factories and workshops with great efforts, we built the first power plants with the strength of our arms. The difficulties were great, but we triumphed. We triumphed because we had a party that was tested in battle, a party which has always had a correct political line, which has always remained loyal to Marxism-Leninism, a party which has consistently implemented the principle of self-reliance.

We will continue to advance on this road in the future. We have never stretched our hand and will never stretch our hands in the future to anyone, we will take credits from no one, and we will never be indebted to anyone. As Comrade Enver Hoxha used to say, our party will never place shackles of this kind on our people. For the country's development, progress, and modernization we will stretch our legs only as far as the blanket covers them, relying on our country's wealth, and using our great resources with maximal efficiency.

Our internal situation is very sound. The people are united with the party more than ever before. Their mutual confidence has been strengthened. Their unity of the people has been tempered and steeled in all directions. The lofty political and ideological maturity shown by our people in those difficult days when we lost our legendary leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the determination and heroism shown by the workers and peasants, cadres and specialists, women and young people, in the south and in the north, to fulfill and overfulfill the tasks, to deserve being called standard-bearers of the implementation of Enver's teachings--all this is a reflection of this brilliant situation.

Let us constantly preserve and strengthen this sound moral-political situation, this great party-people unity, this confidence of the working masses in the party, this optimism and revolutionary spirit characterizing our people, because they constitute a firm guarantee for new successes. Relying on this unity, let us further strengthen the people's regime at all levels, further extending and intensifying its links with the masses of the people; let us keep high this revolutionary spirit and the spirit of socialist patriotism; let us increase our vigilance against the enemies of socialism.

Dear comrades, the present that we have built is beautiful, but the future will be even better. The party is now concluding the drafting of the draft

plan for the next 5-year period. All the people took part in its preparation. This is the customary practice in our country, this is a reflection of our broad democracy in action, this is an absolute necessity in order to draft a really mobilizing plan. No computer system, no planning organ, no programming media can replace the participation of the people.

As always, the new 5-year plan rests on the party's correct Marxist-Leninist line and policy, on our revolutionary practice, on Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings; it rests on the creative effort of our people, on the material possibilities, and on the organizational and scientific abilities that have been created. Its fulfillment secures the continuation of our progress on the socialist road.

The new 5-year plan opens up new and much better prospects, will further advance the country's entire economic and social development in a harmonized manner, will strengthen the foundations of political and economic independence, and will further raise the living and cultural standards of the working masses.

A greater program of capital investments and constructions in all sectors will be effected by our own forces and resources. The country's energy base will be further expanded through increased oil production, the construction of new hydroelectric power plants, and coal production, while the range of raw materials will also be increased through the sinking of new mines and the enrichment of larger quantities of mineral ores. The metallurgical sector as a whole and the iron-working sector in particular will be strongly supported in order to widen their prospects. Industry will better respond to the country's development with the extension and qualitative elevation of the engineering industry, the consolidation of the chemical industry, and numerous new constructions for the light and foodstuffs industry. The production of mass consumer commodities will increase considerably, and their quality and structure will be further improved.

A very important place in the new plan will be assumed by the development of agriculture throughout the country with regard to the production of bread grains, increased livestock production, the increasing of yields of industrial crops, and the further development of horticulture. The state and the cooperatives will effect large new investments in order to raise the degree of mechanization, to increase the acreage under irrigation, to extend the acreage of arable land and improve the existing acreage to introduce more widely what is new in science and advanced experience.

There will be new developments in the communications sector, services sector, and housing construction. The real per capita income of the population will continue to rise. Jobs will correspond to the increase in additional manpower. Education, culture, and our new science will be further improved and will cope with greater and more complex tasks.

The best preparation for the new 5-year plan is the fulfillment of current plans in all sectors of the economy, in every enterprise and cooperative. As

was stressed by the 12th AWP Central Committee plenum, what is required today is that everyone should work with a high tempo, a revolutionary spirit, and a strict regimen of thrift. This is by the country's needs not only to make new strides forward, but also to be ready at all times to cope with any situation that may arise.

Let us not forget for a single moment that we are building socialism under conditions of a savage imperialist-revisionist encirclement, and of the pressure that it exerts on our country and people. The ideological struggle against alien influences, against anything that is contrary to our proletarian morality, must therefore continue to be waged. The communists and the party organizations must always remain on top of the work and struggle to fulfill all tasks, inspiring and mobilizing the working masses through their example. A more skilled organizational and managerial effort, detached from all bureaucratic and backward practices, is required of cadres at all levels, of all state and economic organs.

During the recent years the international situation is characterised by a number of events which has made it graver and more complicated Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on. Despite the efforts of the peoples and progressive forces in the world to improve it, different factors are acting in opposition to these efforts and to the interests of mankind that want the strengthening of peace and general security.

Typical for the present international situation is the total mobilisation of the political, economic and ideological forces of the two superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union to establish their complete domination over all the continents and all the countries. In order to reach this objective, each superpower tries to gain priority and to detach itself from the other on all the fields of rivalry, especially in the military one.

The intensification of the armament race, as is natural, has led to an escalation of the confrontation between the superpowers, creating new tensions in general and special questions. A new moment in this confrontation is that the bilateral tensions are displaced from suburbs to the zones where the borders of military blocs meet. Mid-range missiles are deployed in both sides of Europe, events in Poland occurred, interferences and pressures in the Balkans increased, fire was set to Lebanon, etc. Likewise, the waters of the Mediterranean continue to be turbulent and the winds of war are not stilled.

Naturally, the international situation is characterised not only by the actions of the imperialist and reactionary forces, it is characterised also by an evident intensification of the resistance of the peoples and their progressive forces, by the efforts of many medium and small states to defend their independence and national sovereignty. This resistance and this struggle does not allow the plans of the aggressive forces be realised as they like and when they like.

The present international situation is aggravated and fraught with other dangers presented not only by the armament race, but also by the economic aggressive policy of the big capitalist powers. They are rushing as hungry wolves to plunder the assets of the economically weak and poor countries. Through debts and credits, through the

existing international financial and economic system in general they have created a monstrous machine to subjugate and enslave the peoples. Debts have existed before too but the proportions they have taken in these last 10-15 years are quite a new phenomenon. In reality they are a new strategy for the expansion of hegemony and domination of the big and rich countries, not through weapons as before, but through dollars and rubles.

Many states are in a very difficult situation or on the verge of bankruptcy. An example to this is Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and other countries in Latin America, Poland and Yugoslavia in Europe, most of the Asian countries and almost all Africa.

To this international complicated situation is added also that situation created by the efforts of the big capitalist powers to keep in their hands the technological monopoly of the new industries and scientific researchers in the priority field of the material development, to usurp world markets and to dictate monopoly prices, now not only for the machineries and equipment, but also for the raw material.

For Europe it must be said that it has started to become an area of the brutal interferences of the two superpowers, which behave as real patrons in their zones of influence and are tightening even more the screws of their allies. Even the question such as that of defence is not any more under the sovereignty of the European countries. The Americans and the Soviets are talking in Geneva and nobody knows what they may decide upon. But everybody knows that everything to be decided upon will have to do also with Germany and Poland, with Britain and Czechoslovakia, etc. The allies of the United States and the Soviet Union should realize what the leaderships, whom nobody has asked to render an account of, decide.

In these complicated situations our duty is to sharpen even more the revolutionary vigilance so that to be always on foot and ready to face an situation, to steel even more our people's defence, to make even more solid the foundations of our socialist system. Albania has not had and will not have relations, whatever they may be, with the USA and the Soviet Union.

Our country has been and remains a resolute opponent to the aggressive and expansionist policy of US imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, an irreconcilable fighter of reactionary, bourgeois and revisionist ideologies. Our stand towards them has been and remains a clear cut one. Albania has not had and will not have relations, whatever they may be, with the United States and the Soviet Union. This stand of ours is not result of a caprice or fear. It is a result of complete irreconciliation with the imperialist policy they pursue, with the daily aggressive actions they carry out throughout the world, with their savage plunder of the peoples, with the degeneration of culture and mode of living they spread across the globe. We can not reconcile and have relations with those who are the culprits for all the sufferings and ills of mankind, we cannot be friends and comrades with those that threaten the world with atomic extermination.

Our solidarity and sympathy are with the people, are with those who fight for national freedom and independence, with those who fight for national freedom and independence, with those who want social justice and genuine democracy, who oppose fascism and reaction, who are for progress and general emancipation of mankind. All those who suffer from foreign occupation and yoke, all those who are being oppressed and exploited

by the bourgeoisie and capital, who are persecuted for revolutionary and liberation ideas, all those who are for peace and against war, have in our people a sure friend and peace and against war, have in our people a sure friend and supporter. Proletarian internationalism and solidarity with the progressive forces will always characterise our foreign policy.

Our country has been and is in favor of good relations with other states, based on equality, respect and sovereignty, on non-interference in internal affairs, on mutual advantage. The diplomatic relations which we have established with the overwhelming majority of states in the world proves this fact and so do the trade exchanges which have been continually increasing as well as our increasing cultural contacts with others. There are a few countries, two or three in Europe, with which Albania had not yet established diplomatic relations. With some of these states we have some questions to solve. With Britain, for instance, we have the question of the Albanian gold plundered by the German Nazis, which at the end of the war fell in the hands of the British. This gold should be returned to Albania because it is a property of the Albanian people. To this end, our government has made continuous efforts moreover. Recently, it has started talks with Britain. The British Government has claims with regard to the so-called question of the Corfu incident, of which Albania has not been and is not responsible.

The return of the gold to Albania that for over 40 years is unjustly held as a pledge in the London banks, something which has been detrimental to our economy, will open the way both to solution of these contestable questions between the two sides, in accordance with mutual interests and respect, and to normalization of the relations between the two countries.

The improvement of the relations with the countries around us, the establishment of good neighbourliness with them, the consolidation of the friendship with their peoples has been a continuous preoccupation of our party and state. In the relations with them we have proceeded from the good will to develop a fruitful cooperation, from the conviction that the normal exchanges in different fields such as those of trade, communications, culture, techniques, science, etc., serve the friendship and closer ties among the peoples, good understanding among the people, they serve the common peace and security. The assurance that Albania has confirmed to the neighbouring peoples that no evil will ever come to them from its territory proves that we wish them only good.

Albanian-Greek relations are now moving ahead well. Remarkable progress is made in the field of trade and cultural, communication and tourism exchanges. Good perspectives are evident also for cooperation in other fields of mutual interest.

Our policy towards Greece has always been a policy of good neighbourliness. We have been and are two friendly peoples. The common historical fates have neared and made more friendly these two peoples, the oldest of the Balkans. They have fought together for the defence of their freedom, independence, culture and identity. They have been together in struggle against the Roman legions, Slav influxes, Ottoman Empire, Italian and German fascists, etc.

The book of Comrade Enver Hoxha "Two Friendly Peoples" is a clear evidence of the spirit of friendship, love respect that the Albanian people have had and have for the Greek people. At the same time, it reflects clearly also the consistent policy of good will of socialist Albania towards the neighbour Greece, the efforts of our country to overcome the difficulties through common understanding and to normalize the relations.

The book of Comrade Enver Hoxha is a vivid testimony to that correct principled Marxist-Leninist policy pursued in Albania towards the Greek minority and which has ensured them of a dignified and completely equal life with their Albanian brothers in all fields, which has created them possibilities to use and cultivate their mother tongue, to develop their traditions and preserve their national identity. Our party and state will follow this policy consistently in the future too.

The book "Two Friendly Peoples" shows also of the sincere interest with which our people have followed the course of events in Greece, shows that they have always rejoiced over its struggle and victories on the road to freedom, democracy, and progress. We feel a real pleasure whenever we see that the Greek people and leaders respond to us with the same friendly sentiments and with the same respect.

Our relations with Turkey have developed in a friendly and harmonious way. Likewise, the relations of good will with Italy are developing in promising and proper conditions. Evident progress is made with these two countries in the fields of trade, cultural, technical-scientific exchanges and other fields are being studied in which cooperation of mutual interest may be fostered. All these have served the closer ties of the peoples and the greater friendship and understanding among them.

We would like to have normal and friendly relations, based on the principles of good neighbourliness with Yugoslavia as well. Unfortunately this is not realised. And it is not Albania's fault. Despite our efforts, the Yugoslav policy has been always in firm anti-Albanian positions. They who have ruled in Yugoslavia, just like before the war and after it, have marched counter to the course of development of the world processes and with a stern stubbornness have not wanted to accept the irreversible historic realities, the existence of the Albanian nation and its independent state.

In their stands towards Albania and the Albanians they have been led always by nationalist passions, not seeing that times change, that the world develops not as they like but according to its laws.

In practice this stand is manifested through the efforts of Belgrade to turn the independent Albanian state into a Yugoslav colonial province and to denationalize the Albanians of Yugoslavia. From this chauvinist ideology and this narrow nationalist policy have emerged those endless interferences on the part of the Yugoslav leaders, those efforts to overthrow the people's power in Albania and to put in the lead their people Koci Xoxe and Co, those permanent diversions, provocations and insinuations being made by Yugoslavia even today. From this ideology and policy originates all that chauvinist violence which has burst out in Kosovo and other territories inhabited by the Albanians, all that savage national oppression against the Albanians, which is much similar

to racism, all that venom and poison which the great Serbs are pouring out against the Albanian national history and culture, against their traditions and customs, against their national identity and personality.

Time has proved that the chauvinist ideology is shortsighted and the nationalist policy has no perspective. We hope that in Yugoslavia, too, whose peoples have paid dearly as nobody else the chauvinist policy, time will come when the stand towards Albania and the Albanians will be judged with objectivity. The establishment of good neighbourliness with Socialist Albania and the granting of the national and democratic rights to the Albanians of Yugoslavia would assist not only in the strengthening of peace and security in the Balkans but it would contribute even more to the strengthening of stability of Yugoslavia, to the strengthening of the understanding and coexistence among the nations it is composed of.

If those in Belgrade start to think in a different way about Albania and the Albanians, they will find in us ready partners to collaborate and advance in all those directions which serve the freedom and independence of our countries, their sovereignty and territorial integrity, the good neighbourliness and friendship between the peoples. We have neither interfered nor do we interfere in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. It is up to it to solve its political, economic, national and other problems, we do not interfere at all. But just as no one can prevent us from defending our homeland and socialist system when they are insulted and attacked from Belgrade or from anywhere else, also no one can stop us to speak out about the fates of the Albanian brothers in Yugoslavia and defend them when they reoppressed, persecuted, looked down upon and offended just because they are Albanians.

Our policy towards the neighbours just as towards all other states is a consistent principled policy. Those who dream of and expect changes in our line, who interpret the usual normal political and diplomatic acts of our independent and sovereign state as "opening up" of Albania, as "tendencies" to get closer to one side or another, are wasting time. Albania neither "opens up" nor "closes" its doors. It will forge ahead on the road it has advanced until now, a road which has ensured it the freedom and independence, the defence of socialism, the good name in the world. The foreign policy of the PSR of Albania is the policy which has been worked out and applied by Comrade Enver Hoxha and which has been proclaimed and endorsed in the congresses of the party. This policy responds to the interests of our people and socialism. It enjoys the full support of the Albanian people, that is why our party will implement it with determination and consistency.

Dear brothers and sisters of Korce:

The great achievements and clear prospects of our country fill the hearts of our people with joy, give them inspiration and strength to overcome difficulties and to further the immortal deeds of the party and of our great leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, to further the cause of the country's socialist construction.

Let us work with even greater mobilization, enthusiasm, and determination to make our Albania even stronger, to make our people even happier.

Long live the patriotic and industrious peoples of Korce!

Long live our heroic party!

Eternal glory to the brilliant deeds of Comrade Enver Hoxha!

CSO: 2100/55

ALBANIA

GEGPRIFTI ATTENDS CEREMONY IN POGRADEK

AU281224 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Tirana, August 28 (ATA)--A ceremony was organized in the town of Pogradec to celebrate the success achieved in the overfulfilment of the wheat production plan. The ceremony was also attended by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti, and other comrades. Comrade Llambi Gegprifti greeted those present on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia, personally. He stressed that this achievement marks the realisation of one of the targets of the movement "standard bearers in the implementation of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha".

Then Comrade Llambi Gegprifti handed over the red banner which the Central Commission of Socialist Competitions has awarded to Pogradec District for the overfulfilment of the wheat production plan.

Such a ceremony was also organized in the town of Gramsh.

After congratulating the working people on the success in wheat production, the delegate of the Central Commission of the Socialist Competitions, the vice minister of agriculture said that this success is based on the persistent work to apply the advanced technology. It also testifies to the determination of the working people of this district to march always on the road indicated by the party, according to the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Then he handed over the red banner of the Central Commission of the Socialist Competitions, which was awarded to the Gramsh District for the fulfilment of its wheat production plan.

CSO: 2020/233

ALBANIA

NEED FOR BETTER ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

AU231421 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 16 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by Qirjako Mihail, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of the Great Tasks in the Economy With a Higher Level of Organization: "Studying the 45th Volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's Works"]

[Excerpts] As the architect of the construction of the new Albania, as the direct organizer and leader of all revolutionary transformations, Comrade Enver Hoxha has also left us a very valuable legacy in the field of organization and management of the economy.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings on the further perfecting of organization and management continue to be ever topical and an absolute necessity to attain the objective set out by the party in current stage of the construction of socialism because "without strong discipline at work, without norms, without financial control, and without organization"--Comrade Enver has stressed--"it is impossible to achieve results in production."

Practice shows that where the basic elements of production organization are at the level of the requirements of the time, where the questions of management have been taken in hand properly by the party organizations and their instruments, results have been attained throughout the system of the economic and financial indicators of the plan.

In the last years of the current 5-year period, however, some economic enterprises have failed to fulfill the tasks stipulated with regard to the increase in labor productivity, because of the failure to appreciate properly and everywhere all ideopolitical, organizational, and technical factors, because of the failure to set in motion all possible and existing reserves.

The shortcomings observed in the field of labor norming are partly due to failure to follow up this problem in the dynamics of development, particularly as regards modernization of the material-technical base, elevation of the professional standard of the workers, and so forth. Therefore, even when objective conditions permit the raising of the qualitative level of labor norms, work is still being carried out on the basis of outmoded norms

which are fulfilled and overfulfilled in high percentages by a relatively large number of workers. For example, in the machine industry enterprises in the Ministry of Industry and Mines, for the first 6 months of this year, about 42.5 percent of the workers fulfilled their work norms by more than 105 percent. In the timber industry 40.6 percent of the workers did the same, in the chemical industry, the figure was 20 percent, in light industry system, 30.1 percent, in the food processing industry 17.2 percent, and so forth.

Comrade Enver instructs us that the basic party organizations should better take in hand the problem of labor norms, and particularly the question of their qualitative elevation. The constant perfecting of all organization and management factors, and the elimination of shortcomings and weaknesses observed will ensure the fulfillment of all planned economic and financial indicators.

The speedy overcoming of the lag created in the fulfillment of the plan under all its component headings and the elimination of shortcomings observed in this field, which were criticized at the 12th AWP Central Committee plenum, require, among other things, that the level of control over the implementation of tasks and decisions on the part of the party organizations and their instruments be further raised. The party instructs that control over the implementation of tasks and decisions should be continuous, profound, and complex, and not in the nature of merely superficial observation. Control must be qualitative and efficient, without any bureaucratism or liberalism, because this is the only way of avoiding what Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses to be one of the greatest weaknesses in organizational and managerial work.

The struggle for the fulfillment of plans--the party and Comrade Enver have constantly instructed--should be closely linked to the all-round strengthening of the regimen of thrift.

At the present stage of economic development, the quantity of raw and other materials, fuel, electricity, and so forth, annually entering economic circulation is rising rapidly and their rational use constitutes one of the most important ways of strengthening the regimen of thrift, both now and in the future.

Dwelling on these problems, the 12th AWP Central Committee plenum stressed once again the absolute necessity of utilizing all materialized work with the greatest thrift; particularly with regard to strengthening control in extending technical norms in the utilization of materials, because data reveal that in some districts only 66 percent of the material utilization norms come under the heading of technical norms, compared with a planned figure of 80 percent. This means, on the one hand, that the economy has considerable reserves, and on the other hand it shows a lack of control and discipline in following up the implementation of tasks. Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed at the 12th AWP Central Committee plenum that "it is the duty of all party organizations and of all state and economic organs to revive and set in motion the entire system of control with the intention of raising

discipline at work, and to ensure the fulfillment of tasks by the cadres and the working people."

The party and Comrade Enver have instructed that the greater the degrees of participation of working people in the organization and management of the economy, all the more the internal reserves will be mobilized and utilized, and all the more advanced experience will be implemented and generalized.

Despite continuous instructions by the party to rely strongly on positive experience, practice shows that this directive is not always implemented and its effects felt. The 12th AWP Central Committee plenum strongly criticized cases where the dissemination of advanced experience is considered by some cadres to be only an arbitrary matter, instead of doing their utmost to create full convictions everywhere and to strengthen discipline with regard to the implementation of this experience as a mandatory requirement.

CSO: 2020/233

ALBANIA

AWP ORGAN ON VIETNAM INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

AU011952 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] September 1 (ATA)--Tomorrow the Vietnamese people will be in festivity. They celebrate the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of independence which put an end to the colonial oppression and opened the way to the independent development, writes the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT.

However, the Vietnamese people had to fight against an even more ferocious and barbarous enemy, the American imperialism, which did its utmost to perpetuate neocolonialism in South Vietnam.

The Vietnamese people put up an heroic resistance to this aggression by American imperialism because they were confident of their ultimate victory. This victory came on April 30, 1975, when because of the armed struggle of the Vietnamese people the United States of America were forced to leave the country with shame.

The Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian people, the newspaper stressed, being educated by Comrade Enver Hoxha with the spirit of internationalism, have sincerely backed up and supported the liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people against the American imperialists and their lackeys, have wholeheartedly hailed their heroic victories and have expressed their unshaken confidence in the triumph of their just cause. The party and Albanian people have hailed with joy the important achievements of the Vietnamese people in the development of the national economy, in the field of education and culture as well as in the constant strengthening of the defence of their homeland. They have also denounced the recent plots and intrigues of imperialist powers against Vietnam and other countries of Indochinese Peninsula, which have aimed at increasing tensions in this region and alienating these countries in order to subdue and enslave them.

On this day of celebration for the fraternal Vietnamese people the Albanian people extend to them their most heartfelt greetings and wishes for the progress and prosperity of their country. The Albanian party, government and people, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed in the meeting he had with the delegation of the National Assembly of Vietnam during the visit it made to our country some time ago, have supported and support the just cause of the Vietnamese people as well as their efforts for the reconstruction of the

country, the construction of socialism and the defence of the homeland. Comrade Ramiz Alia expressed the sentiments on friendship and respect of the Albanian people for the Vietnamese people as well as the conviction for the further strengthening and development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between our two peoples and countries, ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion.

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ALBANIA

BRIEFS

GREEK MAYOR VISITS--Tirana, August 22 (ATA)--At the invitation of the chairman of the executive committee of the People's Council of Sarande District, Stefan Qiriako, the mayor of the municipality of Igumenica, Petros Liakos, paid a visit to Sarande District. Over his stay in this district he visited Lukove Ksamil, Butrint, Finiq and the enterprise of different products. He made visits also in Tirana city and Kruje, where he visited social-cultural institutions and economic enterprises. The Greek friends paid homage and laid a wreath on the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha in Tirana. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 22 Aug 85 AU]

GREEK FOREST UNION DELEGATION--Tirana, August 27 (ATA)--The Minister of Agriculture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Themie Thomai, received yesterday the delegation of the Union of Forest Cooperatives of Konitza of Greece led by the chairman of this union, Harrallambos Skufjas, as well as the mayor of Konitza, Spiridonis Goxhos, who are making a friendly visit to our country. Attending the meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly spirit, was also the charge d'affaires A.I. of the Embassy of the Republic of Greece to the PSR of Albania, Nikolaos Krisogjelos. [spelling as received] Also on August 26, the Greek delegation paid homage to the martyrs' graves of the nation and laid wreaths at the "Mother Albania" monument and at the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 1200 GMT 27 Aug 85 AU]

ANOTHER HOXHA VOLUME PUBLISHED--Tirana, August 29 (ATA)--The 46th volume of the works by Comrade Enver Hoxha came off the press and was put into circulation. This volume contains materials belonging to the April-September 1971 period, part of which are published for the first time. Among the most important materials in the volume are: the speech at the 12th plenum of the CC of the PLA: "The Homeland Belongs to the Entire People, Therefore It Should Be Defended by the Entire People", the contributions at the Political Bureau of the CC of the PLA: "The New Organization of the Agricultural Cooperatives Is Made in Order To Increase Production", "On the Strengthening of Proletarian Discipline at Work", the contributions at the Secretariat of the CC of the PLA: "On the Age of the Party Effective", "The Strategy of Our Party Had Been and Is for the Struggle Both Against Imperialism and Modern Revisionism", "Some Problems of Workers' Control in the Field of Education and Culture", talks, articles, etc. The volume has also an index. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 29 Aug 85 AU]

NEW ENVOY TO BURMA--Tirana, August 30 (ATA)--On August 29, 1985 the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, Dhimiter Stamo, presented the credentials to the president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U San Yu. Present at the ceremony of the handing over of the credentials were the director of the Office of Presidency, Aung Myint Bau, and the director of department of the protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Uaung Thaut. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 30 Aug 85 AU]

ATA ON GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE--Tirana, September 2 (ATA)--The summer session of disarmament conference in Geneva ended with no result. The AP News Agency stressed that the session ended with no progress towards a ban on nuclear tests. The statements made by the American and Soviet representatives regarding the proceedings of this session openly imply that the arms race between the two imperialist superpowers will continue and that priority will be attached to the perfection of existing arms and production of new mass extermination weapons. Describing the ban on nuclear tests as "unverifiable" the United States of America and the Soviet Union make accusations of one another in an effort to justify the nuclear arms race and retain their nuclear monopoly as means of blackmail against other countries and peoples. The representatives of the two superpowers spoke of some "progress towards the ban on the production and piling up of chemical weapons". However, the facts show that over recent years the superpowers have given special importance to the production of new chemical weapons and the approval of respective funds for their production. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 2 Sep 85 AU]

U.S., USSR CRITICIZED ON ARMS IN SPACE--The United States and the Soviet Union are rapidly advancing their programs for the militarization of space on the basis of the imperialist theory of the balance of power between the two superpowers. In this context, Moscow is threatening to place anti-satellite weapons in space and, as usual, justifies this step as a measure to counter the United States. A TASS statement issued yesterday says that the Soviet Union would consider itself freed from its unilateral pledge not to place antisatellite systems in space. This unmasks once again the bluff of moratoriums proclaimed from time to time by the Kremlin with a lot of noise and shows the real intentions of the Soviet Union to keep step with the United States in the arms race. Washington has also declared its intention to continue tests to put its own antisatellite system in place. A statement issued yesterday by the White House and the State Department says that this program seeks to restore the balance and accuses the Soviet Union of having already created some years ago an operational antisatellite system. This shows more clearly the falsity of the Soviet-American farce in Geneva, the deceitful nature of their talks about so-called disarmament, and [words indistinct]. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 Sep 85 AU]

ALIA GREETES BRAZIL PRESIDENT--Tirana, September 7 (ATA)--The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, has sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Federal Republic of Brazil, Jose Sarne: "The

celebration of your national day, the day of the proclamation of the independence of the Federal Republic of Brazil, avails me of the opportunity in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to convey to you sincere greetings and to the Brazilian people the best wishes for progress and prosperity". [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 7 Sep 85 AU]

HOXHA BOOK ON 'PIONEER COMRADES'--Tirana, September 8 (ATA)--Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "For My Pioneer Comrades", with selected pieces from his works, came off the press. It has memoirs and narrations of the past and the present, portraits of heroes and common people, episodes from the years of the national liberation war and talks with pioneers, who Comrade Enver Hoxha called "my pioneer comrades". This book has the character of an anthology, it has ideoartistic values and a nice present for the pupils and pioneers at the beginning of the 1985-1986 new school year and on the eve of the 77th anniversary of the birth of the very beloved and unforgettable leader and teacher of the party, people and youth Comrade Enver Hoxha. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 8 Sep 85 AU]

CSO: 2020/233

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HUSAK RECEIVES, DECORATES WFTU'S GASPAR, ZAKARIYAH

LD121849 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] In Prague Castle today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the WFTU, and Ibrahim Zakariyah, secretary general of the WFTU, on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the WFTU. Sandor Gaspar informed Comrade Gustav Husak about the celebration of the 40th anniversary of WFTU's establishment, about the fulfillment of the resolution of the 10th World Congress of trade unions, and about preparations for the 11th WFTU Congress, which will take place in Berlin in September 1986.

Comrade Gustav Husak congratulated the WFTU representatives on the 40th anniversary of its establishment and emphasized the lasting validity of the fundamental principles upon which the federation was built 40 years ago. He highly praised the meritorious activity of WFTU, which in the course of its existence, has always consistently fought for the unity of the international working class movement, for an improvement in the living and working conditions of the working people, for social progress, promotion of the rights of trade union members, for strengthening and development of international and trade union solidarity. Comrade Gustav Husak put special emphasis on WFTU's role as a great social force in the current struggle of progressive and democratic forces for the improvement of international climate, for disarmament, peace, and security in the world.

During the audience, Gustav Husak presented Sandor Gaspar and Ibrahim Zakariyah with the Order of Victorious February. These high honors have been awarded to the WFTU representatives on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the federation for their long activity in the trade union and revolutionary movement of the working class, for their exceptional contribution to the deepening of the action unity of the progressive forces and also for their personal contribution in the development of relations between the WFTU and the Czechoslovak trade unions.

Sandor Gaspar cordially thanked Comrade Husak in his own name and in the name of Ibrahim Zakariyah for the high state award, the Order of Victorious February. He emphasized that he considers these awards as recognition of WFTU's achievements for the development and strengthening of the international trade union movement and an appreciation of its struggle for the happiness of the working people, for social progress, and for world peace. Sandor Gaspar wished the Czechoslovak people much success in the construction of socialism and expressed thanks for the outstanding conditions which were created for WFTU's activity in Czechoslovakia.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ'S HAVLIN ADDRESSES EDUCATION OFFICIALS

LD122141 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] The all-state council of officials of Czechoslovak higher educational establishments took place in Prague today. Pavel Andres reports on the event.

More than 90 chancellors and deans of independent faculties, directors of the institutions of Marxism-Leninism, and chairmen of school party committees of Czechoslovak higher educational establishments met in the Carolinum Hall in Prague today to discuss how to improve the all-social function of Czechoslovak higher educational establishments. The main speech, delivered by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, recalled of the educational and upbringing and scientific and research function of higher educational establishments. Among other things, Josef Havlin emphasized the following.

[Begin Havlin recording] It is very urgent to continue in all our establishments of higher education in the directions outlined by the well-known resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee and its bodies; it is urgent to aim everyday efforts at high quality upbringing and education, at a higher degree of its practical utilization, at the development of scientific activity of the higher educational establishments, and at increasing their contribution to solving the tasks concerning all of society, in particular production, its modernization, and increasing and efficiency of all the work. The needs of our national economy and of all other spheres of social life demand that the graduates possess already cultivated abilities to deal successfully with the demands put upon them by the present era. These demands will, quite logically, increase in the years to come. Even more, it is necessary that the graduates themselves, upon entering their jobs consciously and actively develop a new progressive tendencies and thus help to change the present state of individual spheres. In other words, to contribute in a maximum possible and maximum effective way toward the improvement and further construction of developed socialism, to identify with the life of our people, to identify with the policy of the Communist Party, and to participate actively in its implementation. [End recording]

The mobilizing role in the fulfillment of all tasks of higher educational establishments, as recalled by Comrade Havlin, must be acquired also by the forthcoming annual membership meetings and the conferences of the CPCZ as well as the preparation of the 17th CPCZ Congress, which are required to carry out

a thorough analysis of the standard and the results of activities and the future tasks of the individual higher educational establishments, faculties, and departments. Comrade Havlin emphasized the need to implement in the upbringing and educational process the newest achievements of science and technology, to increase the standard of management of higher educational establishments and that of all their levels and to improve the link between science and production. The all-state council of officials of higher educational establishments then continued with discussion.

CSO: 2400/584

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MINERS' DAY FESTIVITIES STRESS RESULTS

AU110828 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 9 September carries on pages 1 and 2 a 1,900-word CTK report on the celebrations of the day of Miners and Power Industry Workers in the CSSR, entitled "Honors to Builders of the Dynamics of Economy." In a section datelined Pribram, the report deals with the joint session of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Mining and Power Industry and the representatives of the CSSR's Federal Ministry of Fuel and Power, which is said to have culminated the all-state celebrations of the Day of Miners and Power Industry Workers. The session, held on 7 September in Pribram, is said to have been attended by outstanding workers of the fuel and power industry sector and by a party and government delegation, led by Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Czech SR. The reported list of delegation members includes among others Josef Haman, Presidium candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Oleg Lushnikov, counselor of the USSR Embassy in the CSSR; CSSR Deputy Premier Josef Gerle; Ministers Vlastimil Ehrenberger (fuel and power) and Eduard Saul (mining and heavy engineering); Karel Erbes, CPCZ Central Committee department head; Frantisek Hanus, leading secretary of the party's Central Bohemian Regional Committee; and others.

In reporting on the speech delivered by V. Ehrenberger, CTK cites him as saying that last year the coal industry extracted a record 129.3 million tons of coal, thus overfulfilling the plan by more than 4 million tons, and that: "The miners' successful work last year helped the power industry workers to balance out the losses in the production of electric power by hydro-electric power stations, which had been caused by the low water level. The reliable operation of the nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice also contributed toward the total desirable overfulfillment of the set tasks by 3.4 percent."

"The gas and crude oil industries have also fulfilled their tasks in the last mining year," Ehrenberger reportedly continued "production of city gas was overfulfilled 3.6 percent and extraction of natural gas 1.6 percent. Last year, deliveries of natural gas from the Soviet Union increased by more than one tenth compared with 1983, and amounted to 9.9 billion cubic meters."

The minister reportedly stated that the uranium mines, ore mines, and magnesite plants successfully coped with their planned tasks, as had the Czech and Slovak geologists. He reportedly noted that the planned 2-percent economy of fuel, raw material, and energy consumption will be fulfilled; and that good

prerequisites have been established for a solid foundation for the fulfillment of tasks to be set by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The report on the Pribram session then deals with the awards presented to outstanding workers of the sector and with the declaration on the working initiative proclaimed by the participants in the session; it is noted that the session was addressed by J. Korcak.

A section of the report datelined Handlova and signed "(PA-das)" deals with the wreath-laying ceremonies and the 7 September rally of working people in that Slovak city, which was attended by a party and government delegation led by Julius Hanus, deputy premier of the Slovak SR. The report states that "Extremely complicated extraction conditions during the last mining year have caused the Handlova miners to lag 1.6 percent behind the planned extraction tasks. Owing to the several cave-ins at the stopes with the best capacity, even the increased initiative of the drifters [razici]--who overfulfilled set tasks by 0.5 percent--was of no help at the conclusion of the period under evaluation. The local miners were exemplary in producing graded kinds of coal, delivering 20,000 tons of coal more than set by the plan to the enterprises and households. Despite the continuing extraction problems, the miners through their increased initiative and devotion succeeded in eliminating during the summer the deficit from the beginning of the year, so that they were able to march in the traditional parade with a feeling of work well done."

In his speech J. Hanus is reported to have noted the miners' good work; the need for sufficient coal in the national economy; the need to use coal economically; and the exemplary overcoming of difficulties by miners' collectives. The report concludes by dealing with the presentation of awards.

An unsigned section of the report, datelined Jelsava, deals with the festivities of more than 2,000 employees of the Slovak Magnesite held on 7 September, in Jelsava, which were also attended by Jan Pirc, leading secretary of the East Slovak Regional Party Committee. The report states that during the last mining year the Jelsava miners (who extract more than 50 percent of all magnesite in the CSSR) exceeded the planned output by [word indistinct] percent; exceeded the labor value added by 3.2 percent and the profit by 35.2 percent; and saved 39.4 Terrajoules of energy and KCS727,000 by means of comprehensive socialist rationalization.

An unsigned section of the report, datelined Kremnica, deals with the festivities of the employees of the Ore Mines in Kremnica on the same day; it states that the festivities were attended by Kazimier Nagy, Slovak minister of labor and social affairs, and that the 600-man collective of the mines fulfilled all the decisive indexes of the plan for the last mining year in the extraction of quartzite and bentonites, in driving new mining corridors, and in production of accumulator kilns.

Finally a brief Ostrava-datelined section of the report notes that special ceremonies for miners were held in the mining enterprises of the Ostrava-Karvina basin on the same day.

CSO: 2400/584

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

RUDE PRAVO ON U.S. ASAT, USSR STANCE--Prague Sept 6 (CTK)--Washington bears full responsibility for the possible results of the escalation of armament and its expansion in outer space, RUDE PRAVO wrote today. Pointing to the test of an anti-satellite weapon prepared by the U.S. despite Wednesday's Soviet statement, the daily stressed that this step is typical for the present U.S. Government which responds to the Soviet constructive proposals by demonstrating reluctance. It also recalled that the Soviet unilateral moratorium on the deployment of anti-satellite weapons in outer space is being disregarded by the U.S. and that in such a situation the Soviet Union will be forced to take necessary measures in the interest of ensuring its own security and the security of its allies. "Any further stockpiling of weapons, every new system of weapons not only hinder the current talks but also increase mistrust in international relations. No doubts, the deployment of weapons in outer space will increase international tension and the danger of a nuclear war," the daily wrote and added that the Soviet Union cannot remain passive to the U.S. expansion of armament in outer space. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1040 GMT 6 Sep 85 LD]

URUGUAY LEADER CONCLUDES VISIT--Prague Sept 11 (CTK)--The aim of the visit to Czechoslovakia was to establish personal contacts between representatives of the Czechoslovak National Front and the Broad Front of Uruguay and lay the basis for the exchange of information and experiences, Liber Seregni, chairman of the Broad Front of Uruguay told CTK here today. The Uruguayan representative ended today his four-day visit to Czechoslovakia during which he held talks with Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Frantisek Travnicek, chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee Bedrich Svetstka, secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jindrich Polednik and other representatives of political and social life. The Uruguayan guest spoke very positively of his visit and said that one of its targets was also to thank the Czechoslovak people for the solidarity expressed to the people of Uruguay during the twelve years of military dictate in the country. Czechoslovak and Uruguayan representatives have agreed that the most important task of today is the struggle for peace and disarmament in the world, Liber Seregni told CTK. One of the most pressing tasks to be solved by the Broad Front of Uruguay is the strengthening of democracy, its extension and further development, he said. In this connection he pointed to the need for a dialogue between various social, political and trade union organizations in his country. He also stressed that to strengthen the process of democratization in certain Latin American countries, it is necessary to support the cohesion of the Latin American states and their integration. He expressed the conviction that this cohesion in each country and strengthen the position of the South American continent at talks with the industrial powers of the north. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1242 GMT 11 Sep 85 LD]

CSO: 2020/225

GATT ISSUES CHAIRED--CTK--The Council for International Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation convened this Thursday [5 Sep] in Prague. The session was chaired by Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier. It discussed reports on the state and orientation of the development of production cooperation with nonsocialist states and Yugoslavia in the year 1984, and issues connected with Czechoslovakia's participation in the special session of contractual parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which will be held this year in Geneva. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 85 p 2 AU]

CHEMICAL EXPLOSION KILLS FIVE--Bratislava (CTK)--During the burning of combustible waste in the boiler house of the CHEMKO national enterprise in Strazske on 4 September, there was an accident in which six workers suffered burns. The accident was caused by the escape of steam and hot combustion products, as a result of a breakdown of the boiler's pressure mechanism. The injured workers were given immediate medical assistance at the District Institute of National Health (OUNZ) in Michalovce, and after that at the Center for Burns of the National Health Institute of the East Slovak Iron Works in Kosice-Saca. Despite the comprehensive medical care, five of the injured workers died gradually from their injuries, and the condition of the sixth worker is critical. A commission has been set up to make a thorough investigation into the causes of the disaster. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Sep 85 p 2 AU]

CSO: 2400/584

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIO-STRUCTURAL ASPECTS OF MIGRATION ANALYZED

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 33 No 3, Mar 85 pp 366-378

[Article by Ines Schmidt, certified sociologist, assistant at the Institute for Marxist-Leninist Sociology of the Academy of Social Sciences with the CC SED: "On the Demographic and Socio-Structural Aspects of Migration"]

[Text] Migration processes, migratory differentials resulting from them and concomitant changes in the number and structure of populations in territories constitute an essential premise for the development of the productive forces.

The concrete intensification strategy for the territorial reproduction process and the scope, urgency and priorities for recruiting or requalifying manpower are among other things dependent on the changes in the scope and structure of the available manpower potential in a community. Over the long run, population figures increasing or dropping at magnitudes also lead to changing requirements on the scope, site distribution and structure of housing construction. In connection with these processes the degree to which the technical and social infrastructure is resorted to also changes.

Because of the diversity of economic and social problems connected with it, analyses on the scope and direction of migration, especially their demographic and socio-structural aspects, become imperative for efficiently fashioning the territorial reproduction process. One has to take into account that there is a considerable differentiation in the demographic development as between towns and communities. On the one hand, towns have grown in the GDR since 1950, if relatively slightly in comparative international terms. The proportion of the resident population in municipal sectors grew from 71 percent in 1950 to 76.5 percent in 1982, with the proportion of municipal sectors itself increasing. The resident population in large cities increased by 15 percent, that of large medium-size cities (50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants) by 56.5 percent in the same period, much faster, in other words, than the large cities. The population growth in the groups of communities of these magnitudes mainly resulted from high intra-bezirk migration gains that in part overcompensated for migration losses sustained by some bezirks to others. On the other hand, not all towns grew by a long shot. One fourth of the 28 city districts still had larger populations in 1950. Population losses in smaller towns were of special significance and the main reason why of the 219 municipal communities with more than 10,000 inhabitants in the GDR 42.5 percent still had larger populations in 1950. Small towns and the smaller medium-size towns (except

the kreis capitals) showed almost without exception negative migratory balances among kreises, which often also resulted altogether in protracted migratory losses. Especially rural communities lost their inhabitants, dropping to 73.3 percent from 1950 till 1982, most of them showing long lasting migratory losses, made up of both inter-kreis and intra-kreis negative migratory differentials.¹

The differentiated population trend in towns and communities was in line with basic requirements for the productive forces development. The migration processes that largely determined it (especially the high migratory gains in specific territories) to a large extent were according to plan. Through planning the site distribution for the productive forces in general and the investment priorities in particular, through the development of housing construction conceptions in towns and communities, however, economic planning also always was (directly or indirectly) migration planning.

For phases when the reproduction process undergoes an extensive development site alterations for productive forces development are characteristic: A planned and accelerated construction and expansion of metallurgy and of the energy and fuel industry within the scope of setting up its own heavy industry basis in the 1950's and 1960's, the GDR could not have managed without these migration processes, without a target-directed settling of manpower at suitable sites and, hence, without a fast growth in the number of inhabitants in the relevant localities. Extensive industrial development came with considerable changes in the structure of the social labor capacity. The rapidly growing labor requirements in this economic sector demanded the addition of agricultural and rural manpower to industry and, thus, in urban areas. And so the boost in agricultural labor productivity was not only the outcome but also the source of industrial growth. In this process, settling migrant workers in urban areas conformed to economic and individual needs. Yet it was not only industrial development that called for migration processes. The influx into certain large cities and towns was induced according to plan so that political-administrative centers such as the capital and the bezirk and kreis capitals could meet their own functions better and better.

Especially in the early 1970's, housing construction became more important as a factor that influenced the main migratory trend and, hence, the scope of migration. So as to improve, while solving the housing problem as a social problem, the housing conditions for many people within a brief historic time frame and with optimum economic efficiency, housing construction was, territorially, greatly concentrated on large, extensive sites, which caused not only large-scale intra-urban moves, but migration processes as well.²

The development of the settlement structure in the GDR thus reflects the by and large planned character of migration in socialism. On the overall social scale, the scope and main directions of migration conformed to economic requirements and contributed to establishing the necessary proportions between the population structure (particularly the manpower structure) and the territorial production structure, infrastructure and resources structure. That does not preclude that the migratory tendencies needed for

the extensive developmental phase of the GDR economy would not generate accumulative effects in some territories and public domains leading to disproportions in the territorial reproduction process and thereby interfering with the comprehensive conversion to intensive extended reproduction. In this connection one must pay attention, along with the qualitative, mainly also to the structural effects of migration in the territories:³

--Migration processes affect the number of inhabitants and, hence, the scope of the social labor capacity in towns and communities directly, through the migratory differentials, as well as indirectly, through the effect on the natural population trend. Because of the specific socio-demographic structure of the migrants, long-term emigration processes tend to raise the average age of the resident population, which over the long run causes surplus deaths. Thus territories losing inhabitants not only have acute losses in their social labor capacity, but also in terms of their new generations of manpower, since negative migratory balances over the long run diminish the number of children and their proportion in the resident population. In towns and communities that keep gaining from migration, on the other hand, a surplus of births becomes a delayed result of migration. On the principle that the labor capacity should be used where it was reproduced, in such territories, with growing labor capacities, a certain additional need for jobs is generated, which is not necessarily compatible with the intensification of the territorial reproduction process. The influx of many citizens at working age has potential extra applicants for housing, their children, brought in or growing up.

--But not only with respect to the age structure and the natural population trend did migration assume accumulative effects. Of economic significance especially is the effect migration has on the structure of the social labor capacity. So much manpower left the countryside and agriculture that this caused a territorially differentiated labor shortage in this economic sector, so that here a reversal of the requirements for recruiting manpower becomes most apparent as compared to the extensive developmental phase. In towns that sustained migratory losses, mainly the small enterprises are the ones that suffer from the labor shortage. That is all the more serious as such enterprises, the consumer goods producers, often occupy an important spot within the economic reproduction process. Further problems arise from the above-average departure of skilled labor in particular. Shrinking manpower is an additional reason for production intensification, but especially those workers that are particularly needed for production intensification are the ones that leave.

As other surveys show,⁴ migration processes cause changes in the social structure of the resident population in territories due to the fact that additions and departures in various occupational and activity groups cause disparate migratory balances (in size and direction). Taking account of the group-specific migratory balances in relation to the territorial requirements for productive forces development is an important basis for a territorially differentiated evaluation of the economic importance of migration.

In the intensification process, therefore, deepening the planned course of migration, which is in principle possible in socialism, becomes increasingly necessary. With it, new requirements arise for migration planning:

1. The comprehensive conversion to intensive extended reproduction in the GDR economy places the priority for the reproduction of the productive forces on extant sites. That calls for stabilizing the demographics in towns and communities, which then also helps the process of solving the housing problem. The need for greater efforts about the functionality and stability of small towns and rural settlements calls for reducing the drain from communities in this order of magnitude and, in some cases, for compensating for it by target-directed influx processes. That also means reducing the influx into those large and medium-size cities that have recorded high longtime migration gains and commensurate high birth rates. Yet this does not mean that those cities will not continue to record migration gains in which an economically justified manpower requirement exists that cannot completely be compensated for structurally or quantitatively by the processes of manpower recruiting in the territory. Those, however, are only exceptional cases. On the overall economic scale, reducing the scope of migration (especially for inter-bezirk migration processes) and increasing the population's allegiance to residential areas are objective requirements of intensification.

2. More than before, migration processes should be socially planned and rated as streamlined processes including the accretions and decreases in populations. Through the site selection for housing construction, among other things, increments for specific towns can be made target-directed. Not yet possible is a planning according to requirements, as of the bezirks, kreises, towns and communities from which a population migrates and as of the branches (from the overall social vantage point) that thereby gain or lose labor. The overall social efficacy of the migration processes follows, however, from the social and economic consequences of migration in the areas that gain or lose inhabitants. For that reason migration losses that continue to be incurred through the necessary migratory gains in certain cities should be distributed more than thus far evenly over the other towns and communities. Reducing the drain, along with eliminating territorially specific causes for migration in the places experiencing the drain, also calls for a reduction of the possibilities and coercion behind migrating into the main target areas of migration.

3. Steering migration consistent in every respect and in conformity with the concrete requirements of the intensification process in the towns and communities would also mean exerting differentiated socio-structural effects on the migration process because, depending on the concrete intensification strategies in the territories, diverse requirements result for the migration readiness or the ties to the residential areas of social groups. The precondition for that, however, is a familiarity with the migrants' social structure and with the objective and subjective reasons for moving on the part of the migrants in their socio-structural diversifications.

Social Structure of the Migrants and Migration Behavior of Social Groups

As the results of various surveys on domestic migration have shown,⁵ migrants do not represent a cross-section of the GDR resident population, neither demographically nor in terms of their social structure in the more narrow sense. The following intends to present some aspects of the social structure of the migrants and the migration behavior of social groups.⁶

One may accept as a secure result of migration research that age is an important determinant of migration behavior and that migrants exhibit a specific age structure. Surveys also demonstrate the above-average migration frequency in the 18 to 30 age groups. That was the age of 41.8 percent of the persons surveyed, whereas the proportion of the corresponding age groups in the resident population of Dresden Bezirk came to only 17.8 percent. Compared with the stable resident population, the 18 to 25 age group shows the highest group-specific migration frequency. After 35 years of age the migration frequency of the working population steadily declines with age. After 60 or 65 years of age comes another slight rise in migratory mobility in the age groups concerned explained, on the one hand, by the disappearance of ties to previous jobs and, on the other, by moving in with children--for health reasons--or into old-age or nursing homes. Thus a relatively high proportion of senior citizens in some towns and communities is due not only to the departure of younger citizens and to the seniors' high degree of allegiance to where they live, but somewhat also due to senior citizens moving into specific towns. From this "old age mobility," a phenomenon thus far insufficiently taken note of in GDR migration research, inferences might also be drawn on more of a control over these processes as well.

The differences in the migration frequencies of age groups are mainly due to that in younger citizens, who however have already outgrown their family of origin, social relations and their entire lifestyle are not yet fixated on specific territories. That is why they most readily combine desired social changes with the willingness to relocate. Decisive in this is the correlation between biological features such as age, sex and reproductive behavior and the given specifics of social relations and living conditions. The life situation of the younger group of adults is a factor which as such favors migration. Attention therefore to what is known about the interests, living conditions and lifestyle of adolescents thus also in an important theoretical prerequisite for systematically affecting migration.

Yet not only with regard to migration frequency are there differences among the age groups, there are also differences in their migration behavior. The younger age groups tend toward inter-bezirk migration (more than 30 percent of those surveyed between 18 and 30 relocated across bezirk boundaries). Those surveyed in the age groups beyond 50 years, if they migrated across bezirk boundaries at all, mainly went into neighboring bezirks. So when people get older there is the tendency to stay close to home in the sense that migrants move only as far as necessary while seeking to preserve existing social contacts and habitual spheres of activity as much as possible. Among pensioners one finds the extreme that they not only almost exclusively relocated within their bezirk but even, at above average, within their kreis; that also is the reason why they much less frequently move to the bezirk capital than members of younger age groups do.

The sex proportions of migrants conform pretty much to those of the resident population, the territorial mobility of men being somewhat greater than that of women. In comparison with the age and sex structure of Dresden Bezirk, however, by means of the survey results, differences can be observed between the sexes with respect to the migration frequency in various age groups.

While women are territorially most mobile at the age between 18 and 25, the highest migration frequency for men comes when they are between 25 and 30, which can be explained by differences in the average marital age and the linkage between certain training periods and specific age groups. As to the distance of migration and other traits in migration behavior, no differences can be made out between the sexes.

When the migration behavior of the sexes is compared, the phenomenon of family migration must be taken into account. The fact that men more often return to their hometowns than women indicates among other things that in the family migration process both the migration frequency and migratory direction more strongly depend on the men. From there and from other factors arises the hypothesis that in the family migration process the women's migration behavior is determined less by their own social characteristics than by those of their spouses, so that sex-conditioned differences do not take effect here. The importance of family migration is also reflected by the fact that at 42.6 percent the proportion of married migrants is the highest among the ones surveyed. The survey, however, also confirms that for singles and divorced the migration frequency is higher and that the singles include the children also who, however, cannot determine their own migration behavior. An interesting fact is that only circa one third of married migrants moved together with their partners. This result is also likely to be affected by registration problems, yet it also points to the high proportion of movements to where the spouse is and to the fact that family migration often goes through stages, i.e., the temporary place of residence of the spouse (the place of his job or training) becomes the chief place of residence for the whole family when an appropriate apartment is allocated. That points to the close connection between the various forms of territorial mobility (second home/commuting/migration), which has to be taken account of and be further explored.

From that, and from the fact that the proportion of socially homogenous marriages (both partners are equal in their qualifications) is growing rather than shrinking, it follows that migration planning to a considerable extent calls for family migration planning. That implies, among other things, that after their change of residence a socially and individually effective assignment has to be ensured for both partners.

Some of the criteria of migration behavior determining the family status relate directly to the age structure. So the fact that singles and married (of whom there are always 60 percent between 18 and 30 years of age) often, and above average, change their residence for the first time (their previous residence and hometown being identical). Widowed migrants mostly move within their own kreis, which reflects the already discussed migration behavior of pensioners. For singles as well as divorced a return to their hometown plays a special role.

As to the distance of migration, it turns out that married migrants cross their bezirk boundaries frequently and above the average. It means that inter-bezirk migration (or long-distance migration) is mainly family migration. For singles migration within their bezirk predominates, which often also is, above the average, their home bezirk. Thus the migration distance

of the singles (mainly for training purposes) is shorter than that of their married contemporaries. This may possibly also be something specific for Dresden Bezirk, which offers a great variety of training opportunities.

The territorial distribution of training and job opportunities greatly affects the migration behavior in the various vocations and trades. Doing some specific type of work in a given economic sector objectively means being tied in with a certain group of communities, those, that is, in which such occupation can be engaged in: working in agriculture means one has to live in the countryside, in a rural settlement (this does of course not apply vice versa); having a university job or being engaged in the arts, on the other hand, greatly suggests living not only in a town, but even in a city. One's work affects the choice of one's residence and, in case one moves, the choice of the target locality (unless along with the change of a concrete activity a change in jobs is sought as well). For certain occupations there can only be a migration from city to city, for others, only a change of rural communities. In general, the following implication applies: The more specialized an activity and the higher the degree of territorial concentration of relevant jobs, the stronger is the migration or change of residence for job purposes; the smaller, at the same time, is the number of target locations for a possible change of residence--which accordingly elucidates certain migratory directions.

Qualifications exercise a great influence on all aspects of migratory behavior in occupational and activity groups. Most apparent are the differences in migratory behavior among qualifications groups with respect to the distance of migration--with regard to which the results of the survey confirm what was known before about the migratory behavior of social groups.⁷ With higher skills the proportion of intra-kreis migration clearly diminishes whereas the proportion of inter-bezirk migration increases accordingly. That makes large-scale (inter-bezirk) migration typical of members of the intelligentsia, mainly university personnel. Technicians show a clearly smaller migratory distance and, with it, an above-average allegiance to their home bezirk. Of migrants with academic credentials, according to the survey data, a lower average age is typical than of other groups with qualifications. Some 75 percent of university graduates was below 30, for all other qualified groups the proportion of this age group was circa 10 percent lower. It follows from this that the migration behavior of college graduates, specifically, is more directly dependent on the training process than in other groups. As under socialist conditions the communal groups of all magnitudes share in the reproduction of the intelligentsia, due to the universities' high degree of territorial concentration, there follows the objective need for high territorial mobility in the training process. On the other hand, the readiness for migration on the part of many college graduates is to be rated as too small: there is a high affinity for getting employed near the place of the college, in its immediate vicinity. That causes problems especially when one urgently needs appropriate personnel for implementing the scientific-technological progress or raising the level of the intellectual-cultural life in other territories. Also the specific migratory behavior of migrants who are college and technical school graduates--city migration at relatively large distances--thus marks the intelligentsia as a municipal social stratum territorially largely concentrated

in the large cities. As to the migratory behavior, certain differences however do exist between university and technical school personnel as well as among the various groups of intellectuals. On account of a diverse degree of concentration of jobs, e.g., members of the scientific-technological and the pedagogical intelligentsia are clearly less long-distance and large-city oriented than is the art intelligentsia.

Closely connected with the differences in qualifications though not identical with them are differences in migratory behavior between those engaged in productive occupations, in other occupations and in the creators of culture. In terms of migratory distance the last named group shows the largest distances (42.5 percent of the migration processes were inter-bezirk migrations; in productive occupations, by comparison, 18.7 percent). Creators of culture among those surveyed at above average at the same time often moved into bezirk capitals (large cities) or among them. Large cities, with the variety and specifics of their job opportunities, their high level of intellectual-cultural life and the possible variety there of contacts, impressions and information, evidently right now offer the most favorable conditions for engaging mainly in intellectual activities calling for high skills and also for the reproduction of the requisite labor for it.

Production workers are but in the mildest sense oriented to inter-bezirk long distance moves and migratory relations with large cities. For all that, in terms of the production workers and those in other occupations, this general characterization is insufficient. Among them are certain occupational groups (highly specialized production technicians or certain activities in the services sector) that show a high territorial mobility and migratory behavior traits much like those of the intelligentsia. Further research, in explaining the migratory behavior of social groups, must more accurately analyze differences in the reproduction of the territorial manpower structure in various economic sectors.

Cooperative farmers are likely to be the territorially most stable social group. A separate analysis of the migratory behavior of agricultural workers yielded an interesting polarization with respect to the migratory distance: A high proportion of intra-kreis migrations (40 percent of those surveyed) still confronts a considerable proportion of inter-bezirk migratory processes (21.6 percent). These are likely to be the members of the agricultural intelligentsia and those engaged in animal husbandry who are in a special way involved in long-distance moves because of their more specialized activities in this sector.

The inference to be derived from this even now is that the social groups differ from one another both in terms of their migration frequency and their concrete migratory behavior, which then also means that this behavioral aspect must be taken into consideration in drawing up the social profile of a group.

Effects of the Migration on the Territorial Social Structure

The differences in the social groups' migratory behavior lead to group-specific migratory differentials in the various towns and communities.

Registrations indicate that the social structure of the stable resident population in its specifics sets the tone for the particulars in the social structure of the migrants in a territory. Large and medium-size cities with a migratory surplus also show an above-average increase of intellectuals, employees and highly skilled technicians.

The situation changes, to be sure, when certain economic sectors or some enterprises or facilities in a territory have rapidly fluctuating manpower requirements. Then those working in those areas, above average, set the tone of the migrants' social structure. Because of the socio-structural differentiation in terms of the sizes of the communal groups there is then also a socio-structural differentiation of the migratory processes in the territories. No connection like that exists between the social structure of those who depart and that of the localities from which they leave. Moving away from villages, e.g., to a large extent takes its clues not from the cooperative farmers but from citizens engaged in industry, the building trade or the non-material sectors who for that reason often even commuted before and settled in urban areas.

The following means to compare the social structure of registrations in the city of Dresden with accretions in Meissen Kreis and Pirna Kreis. The skill level of migrants into Dresden City differs from that of the groups here used for comparison in the same way as that of the resident population of Dresden from that of Meissen Kreis and Pirna Kreis; the proportion of university and technical school cadre is much higher. According to survey data, the proportion of university and technical school cadre moving to Dresden whose skill levels could be ascertained was nearly twice that of the corresponding proportion of this group of qualified individuals in the city's resident population. Other socio-structural particulars of moves to Dresden are also linked with the skill level:

--The proportion of production workers is less than half of those who go to Meissen and Pirna. By comparison, the influx into Dresden shows a prominent proportion of creative intellectuals (37.2 percent).

--Registrations in Dresden show a relatively high proportion of migrants from other bezirks (including Berlin and other bezirk capitals), which means the proportion of long-distance migrants is larger. That is also reflected by that for migrants to Meissen and Pirna, Dresden Bezirk is to a much higher degree simultaneously also the home bezirk (that is so for circa 60 percent of the migrants; in the case of Dresden, it is only 48 percent).

--While the age structure is by and large similar, the 25 to 30-year group is more representative than among the migrants to Meissen and Pirna, where the 18 to 25-year group is more prominent. That is likely to reflect above all the difference of age at which university graduates and technicians complete their training or start a family.

Although for a comprehensive assessment of the effects of migration on the social structure of a territory, along with other criteria, mainly the socio-structural characteristics of the migratory differentials have to be observed, the registration criteria in Dresden referred to already indicate that migration reinforces the socio-structural specifics of Dresden as both a large city and bezirk capital. What is typical of cities of this type is precisely what is most prominently being reproduced and comes not only out of the stable resident population but from the migrants as well.

Socio-Structural Differentiation in Migratory Motivation

Moving from where one lives is sure to have the most diversified individual reasons in general. All told, one makes such moves in expecting or being sure of improving one's living conditions. Looking at any given move, that initially only means that conditions in the target locality are generally more favorable than where one lived before. If however (in taking account of the resident population) spontaneous migratory processes over the long haul cause considerable positive or negative migratory differentials, that migration becomes a yardstick for social differences between the original and target localities in this migration; conversely, social differences among territories are the decisive cause for a high extent and great focus of spontaneous migration processes.

Looking at migrating individuals and families, mainly the following areas are the ones that trigger migrations, each of which may in turn evoke a large number of concrete motives for migration: work, housing and family. In general, these are mainly mobility processes and breaks in continuity relating to those areas that favor the growth of desires for migration. In its strength and the structure of its migratory motives, a readiness to migrate is determined territorially and socio-structurally. With regard to reasons for migrating and the structure of migratory motives, social groups have much in common as well as many distinctions, depending as heavily on group-typical objective conditions (typifying the situation of individual life) as well as on characteristic subjective needs and value orientations (affecting the demands and expectations of the place in which one lives) and the group-specific elbow room in the place of residence (determined by objective and subjective conditions).

The survey had to rely on basic material that could only provide the decisive and immediate cause for migration in each case. It showed for the totality of the persons surveyed a priority of family reasons for changing residence (40 percent) over factors directly relative to housing (30 percent) and work-related reasons (15 percent). As to the ranking of the relative weight of the different complexes of motives, there were differences among the social groups that are briefly to be accounted for in the following.

The skill-conditioned differences in the migratory behavior also are based on differences in the motivational structure, expressed mainly in that at increasing skills the proportion of work and training-conditioned reasons grows and the proportion of family-conditioned migratory motives declines. Less differentiated is the proportion of housing-conditioned moves among the various skill groups. Especially the diverse place value of work-conditioned and family-conditioned migratory processes distinguishes also those working in production and other occupations from the intellectuals, for whom the proportion of work-conditioned moves at 30.2 percent is high and above average (thereby also by 10 percent higher than in the production workers and 16 percent higher than in those working in other occupations), almost as much as the given proportion of family and housing-conditioned moves. By way of summary it may be said that the occupational and activity groups differ mainly through a different relative place value for work-conditioned reasons to migrate. For highly skilled and highly specialized

occupational groups, the territorial concentration of work and training opportunities not only makes for a higher measure of focused migration (and thus for specifics in real migratory behavior), but also for a higher weight of the work-conditioned reasons as migratory motives, and in addition one has to take into account here that for members of the intelligentsia, an ambitious activity that conforms to one's own demands and needs and expertise enjoys a higher place value altogether in their hierarchy of values. To certain groups in the intelligentsia (physicians, for example) factors like environmental conditions, cultural and service facilities in the place of residence, or the special ambience of the town or community play an important role in choosing their place of residence. Within the process of solving the housing question as a social question the importance of these factors as reasons for migration or for staying put is going to increase in all social groups. Especially increasing, however, will be the role of work-conditioned reasons for moving or staying. That mainly holds true for the intelligentsia, but for other social groups as well. At the conference the SED Central Committee and the Council of Ministers held with the kreis council chairmen, Willi Stoph raised the demand to reduce "internal migration and fluctuation."⁸ Conditions and measures to heighten job satisfaction are to be regarded as factors making people stay where they are that are channelled through their work. Improving working conditions and contents, labor organization and so forth, through consolidating regular work forces and reducing fluctuation, also contributes to the reproduction of the productive forces at established sites.

In contrast to the groups referred to thus far, the following socio-demographic criteria affect not only the relative weight of migratory motives, but the motivational structure altogether as well. Whereas in the 18 to below 30 age group the rank of reason for migration is in line with the motivational structure ascertained for those surveyed, in other working age groups the priority goes to housing-conditioned moves. In those above 60 years of age, mainly health reasons induce migration. It was ascertained that work and family-conditioned reasons for migrating go down at increasing age while the importance of health reasons grows.

Differences in migration motivation caused by family status are in part closely linked with age: widowers are defined by the motivational structure described for pensioners. For married couples, housing-conditioned moves, at 44.8 percent, make up the highest proportion, higher yet than family or work-conditioned migration processes. A lower place value, compared to that of married couples but still rather considerable when compared to other comparable groups, goes to housing-conditioned reasons for migration by the divorced, which points to the fairly close connection between this set of motives and the changes in family structure. A point should still be made about that in this socio-demographic group, as among the singles, migration for family reasons (moving in with relatives) plays a special role. Differences in the place value of work-conditioned reasons for moving, ascertainable even among these groups, are for all intents and purposes age-conditioned.

The differences presented here among social groups relative to the structure of the chief motivational complexes by no means contain all socio-structurally conditioned differentiations in migrational motivation. First one must note

that each set of motives reflects a variety of objective reasons for migrating that may have entirely different place values in the different social groups. Other differences become apparent when for each case of migration not only the directly triggering reason for the move can be accounted for, but an account can be given of the complexity of migrational motives, as normally changing one's place of residence has not only one reason but a whole complex of causes.

Altogether, the socio-structural differentiation of migration processes contains differences among the social groups relative to migration frequency, the real migration behavior and the structure and relative weight of migrational motives as well as differences in the social structure of the migrants of various territories and, accordingly also, a territorially differentiated effect migration has on the reproduction of the social structure of the stable resident population. From this follows the need for a socio-structurally differentiated analysis and control of migration processes as one way for an intensive utilization of the social labor capacity, the exploitation of the population's qualification potential and also of the use of the materially embodied conditions and natural resources by establishing effective proportions (conforming to their functions in the overall social reproduction process) between the population structure (especially the manpower structure) and the territorial production structure, infra-structure and resources structure.

FOOTNOTES

1. Cf. S. Grundmann, "Sozialstruktur und Standortverteilung der Produktivkräfte" [Social Structure and Site Distribution of the Productive Forces], a study, Berlin, 1983, pp 40-42. Its statements on the differentiation in the demographic development of towns and communities and on the influence migration processes have on the development of diverse sizes in groups of communities are buttressed also by data of the Institute for Geography and Ecology of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR (Figures on the demographic development of towns and communities according to or computed from "Statistisches Jahrbuch der DDR 1983," Staatsverlag der DDR, Berlin, 1983, pp 7 f).
2. Housing construction is the decisive factor that influences migration differentials. When towns and communities that were housing construction sites recorded properly elevated migratory gains, towns and communities without housing construction and--gaged against requirements--small allocations for housing maintenance and modernization mostly also showed migratory deficits. Level disparities between territories in terms of housing quality and, above all, the growth in housing triggered a considerable portion of the migration processes, the moves, at the same time, being strongly focused at the housing construction sites (on the role of housing construction in the migration process, cf., inter alia, S. Grundmann, op. cit., pp 54 ff).
3. Cf. *ibid.*, p 50.
4. Cf., inter alia, the results of an analysis by F. Pfefferkorn on the socio-structural composition of the streams of migration into Leipzig (unpublished).

5. Surveys on these problems are carried on also at the Institute for Geography and Ecology of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR, the Central Institute for Youth Research, Leipzig, the Research Management for Territorial Planning, the Bruno Leuschner College for Economics, Berlin, the Pedagogical College of Halle, the Architecture and Building Trade Department in Weimar, and the Institute for Marxist-Leninist Sociology of the Academy of Social Sciences, SED Central Committee.
6. The following empirical data come out of a primarily socio-structurally oriented recycling of empirical material on 6,193 cases of migration in selected kreises in Dresden Bezirk from 1981 to 1983 (always between September and December). As the survey is not representative for the GDR at large, the empirical data apply fully only to the time frame and area of the survey. For all that, it is still possible to draw generalizations from the basic tendencies and relations resulting.
7. At this point the author could rely on results from the Institute for Geography and Ecology, Academy of Sciences of the GDR.
8. W. Stoph, "DDR--Staat des Sozialismus und des Friedens" [The GDR--A State of Socialism and of Peace], "Ausgewahlte Reden und Aufsaeetze" [Selected Speeches and Essays], Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1984, p 456.

5885

CSO: 2300/509

HUNGARY

REGIME POLICY ON UPCOMING CULTURAL FORUM EXPOUNDED

Budapest PROPAGANDISTA in Hungarian No 4, 1985 pp 103-113

[Article by Pal Berenyi, member of the Department of Agitation and Propaganda of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee: "Cultural Forum in Budapest"]

[Text] On 6 September 1983 in Madrid, at the conclusion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, representatives of the governments of 35 states--the European states (except Albania) as well as the United States and Canada--decided to convene an international conclave called the Cultural Forum. The agreement reads that the Forum will take place in Budapest in October of 1985 and outstanding cultural figures from the 35 states will be present at it. According to a stipulation of the Madrid closing document, the Budapest conference will "discuss creative activity and the interconnected problems affecting dissemination and cooperation, including the encouragement and intensification of relations and exchanges in various fields of culture." The particularization and elucidation of this "mandate" was performed in Budapest between 21 November and 4 December 1984 by a special meeting of experts summoned for this purpose. A unanimous agreement was reached (without the objection of any participant) on the Forum's agenda as well as on organizational and procedural questions in harmony with the 1975 Helsinki Closing Document.

The Cultural Forum is an integral part of the Helsinki process not only with respect to its procedural rules but also in the political sense. In June of 1973, on the basis of an initiative by the member states of the Warsaw Pact, the foreign ministers invited by the Finnish government agreed in Helsinki to convene the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In the same place on 1 August 1975, heads of state and government and the first or general secretaries of the leading parties from the socialist countries signed the Closing Document, which contains comprehensive agreements. The Helsinki process that subsequently evolved has produced unprecedented activity in the international operations of the concerned states. Roughly half a dozen conferences, meetings, forums and seminars on various topics have taken place from 1975 to the present day (the formal designation of the gatherings in each case indicates the level of "officialness"). In the sequence of discussions, the meetings distinguish themselves by their political importance: after all, according to the Helsinki stipulations, their task is to survey the whole of the Closing Document and to take new initiatives in improving relations. The milestones in the process have

so far been Belgrade in 1977-78 and Madrid in 1980-83, and the Vienna meeting is also approaching.

Cultural Issues in the Helsinki Process

To the question of why the states participating in the Helsinki process have entered cultural issues in particular on their conference calendar for 1985, we could reply in an oversimplified way that such things have not yet been taken up. In fact, the 35 states did not arrange a separate conference on culture. The need for one emerged some time ago, however, and the conditions for convening a forum have gradually ripened. As far as reasons for the "delay" are concerned, it cannot be overlooked that the Helsinki process has a virtual monopoly in other important areas, among them the elaboration of methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between states and of measures for the enhancement of trust and security. On the other hand, numerous nongovernmental organizations, alliances and associations in Europe deal systematically with various aspects of cultural activity and cultural relations between countries. The bilateral and multilateral relations of cultural institutions--writers' unions, artistic associations, PEN clubs, copyright organizations and others--and their regular meetings and conferences are especially widespread and function successfully.

International mechanisms for cultural relations also developed on the official, governmental level in the favorable atmosphere which evolved during the years of detente. The most significant of them are the bilateral agreements, work plans and protocols, and the joint committees which deal with cultural, artistic and scientific issues. And although the developmental line of detente policy has become undulant, these frameworks and institutions today fulfill their function. This is linked to the general perception that at the present stage of cultural and scientific-technical development the cultural contact between individual nations can be less and less content with spontaneity. Nowadays the governments in East and West alike consciously plan, organize and indeed in many cases also finance the exchanges. Their influence is ordinarily displayed by encouragement and greater efficiency, but there are also cases in which--for political or economic reasons--they attempt to curb the international flow of culture, divert it into a narrower channel.

A survey of the Cultural Forum's antecedents would not be complete without mentioning UNESCO, the UN's all-embracing international steering agency which specializes in educational, scientific and cultural issues. When, in the wake of a 1969 appeal in Budapest by the Warsaw Pact states, the socialist countries began intensive diplomatic preparations for the Helsinki process, UNESCO was among the first international organizations to assume an active role in this area. After careful preparation, a conference of the cultural ministers of UNESCO's 26 member states was convened in Helsinki in June of 1972. A common viewpoint on essential issues was formed at this so-called EURO CULT conference: on interpretation of the right to culture, on the concept of cultural policy, on the main principles of international cooperation and--last but not least--on what obligations the states have to see to it that everyone has access to the universal cultural treasure free of discrimination. EURO CULT also reflected the fact that there are invariably significant and sometimes unbridgeable

differences between the concepts of cultural policy in the socialist and the capitalist states, but the compromise formulation of the accepted documents assured a good foundation for subsequent discussions of the Helsinki process and for the cautious drafting of the Closing Document.

Despite its positive efforts, however, UNESCO by itself was incapable of a breakthrough. Today this organization cannot deal systematically and comprehensively with European cultural issues: its attention and material resources are absorbed by the serious educational, scientific, cultural and informational problems and needs of the non-European or developing countries which make up the majority of member states. The organization was weakened when the United States, citing one-sided political viewpoints and arbitrary and exorbitant demands, withdrew from it in 1984, and the uncertainty which emerged in the wake of this among the individual member states further reduced the expectations which were linked to an increase in the effectiveness of this invariably irreplaceable UN forum. From this standpoint--and in view of the development of the relation system of the European continent and the North American states--the cultural dimension of the Helsinki process and its subsequently significant relay station for 1985, the Cultural Forum, will understandably rise in value.

The cultural discussions which have so far taken place--as part of the Conference and the meetings--in the Helsinki process form the immediate antecedents of the Cultural Forum. We must point out that the experts worked on the cultural section of the 1975 Closing Document for 2 years at several hundred sessions. Elaboration of the principles and standards pertaining to cultural exchanges was such a time-consuming task mainly because, in the final analysis, the "philosophies" behind the individual states' viewpoints came into conflict. The political-ideological clash essentially boiled down to the issues of the role played by culture in human society, the cultural identity of individual nations or the possibilities for preserving it, and the model of international cultural relations. Representatives of the capitalist states practically subordinated the matter of European cultural cooperation to the endorsement of the well-known bourgeois concept of human rights and freedom of cultural creation. The slogan vigorously popularized in the West during the 1970s was: free flow of people, ideas and information. Capitalist Europe "offered" the relational model based on this to all of Europe, disregarding the dissimilar social arrangement of the socialist states, the entirely opposite ideological foundations and institutional mechanisms of socialist cultural policy. Unconditional acceptance of the free-flow model during the period of intensification of the ideological struggle between the two social systems--thus nowadays as well--would result in the unimpeded influx of bourgeois mass culture and any cultural product antagonistic to socialism's basic principles or any idea wrapped in the garb of culture. The socialist countries are staunch believers in the international exchange of all artistic and humanistic values: they want to assert this very thing in their cultural relations by protecting their sovereignty and by demanding that others have respect for their laws and traditions.

Sensible compromises were born in Helsinki. The cultural agreements--together with measures aimed at the development of education, science, interpersonal relations, and information exchange in the so-called third basket--were committed to paper. As a result of sober reflection and the recognition of sociopolitical realities, agreements were reached on what was held in common, on mutual interests:

- (1) In the interest of better recognition of their cultures, reciprocal information is expanded.
- (2) The material possibilities for the exchange and dissemination of cultural values is improved.
- (3) Making each other's cultural achievements available to everyone is encouraged.
- (4) Relations and cooperation among the refiners of culture are improved.
- (5) New areas and forms of cultural cooperation are sought.

The program of international cultural relations could create chapter headings for a "pan-European cultural pact." However, the negotiating parties did not raise the Helsinki Closing Document to the rank of international covenant through mutual agreement (the conditions have not been such--neither at that time nor since then--that the legislatures of all 35 states would be inclined to ratify it). It is regarded as a document approved at the highest state level and possessing political-moral weight, and this produces a certain margin for the new negotiations.

The socialist countries which cooperate within the framework of the Warsaw Pact took the initiative in 1980-83 at Madrid in the interest of expanding the cultural dimension of detente. Their primary goal was viewed as the enrichment of content-quality factors in economic cooperation on the basis of a reinforcement of the Helsinki standards as well as the expansion of relations and their elevation to a higher level. The negotiations were not free of conflicts this time, either, but they proceeded in a constructive manner and in a good atmosphere (the significant protraction of the Madrid conference beyond the planned time frame was caused mainly by conflicting viewpoints on security and military detente). The active Hungarian cultural diplomacy and the positive reception of the Madrid initiatives were instrumental in the conference participants' unanimous decision to accept the Hungarian government's offer to organize the European Cultural Forum.

The Cultural Forum's Possibilities and Prospects

The impending forum in Budapest is an opportunity for the participating states' representatives in the cultural sphere to replenish with concrete content everything which had earlier been reduced to a common denominator on a fundamental level. It is an honor and at the same time a responsibility for the Hungarian People's Republic to be the first host--among the states of the socialist federative system--of one of the important programs in the Helsinki process. In the interest of the forum's extensive preparations and the coordination of the work of the affected Hungarian institutions, the government established a National Steering Committee in cooperation with cultural and artistic personalities, the concerned cultural and foreign-affairs agencies, and under the chairmanship of the minister of culture.

It was decided in Budapest at a meeting of the 35 countries' experts in November of 1984 that the discussion of interrelated problems concerning creative cultural

activity, dissemination and cooperation--among them the issue of expanding relations and exchanges--must be conducted "in a harmonious and balanced manner" in accordance with the following sets of topics:

- Fine arts and industrial arts: painting, graphics, photography, sculpture, design, architecture, the preservation of cultural and historical relics.
- Performing arts: the cultural programs of theater, dance, folklore, music, film, radio and television.
- Literature: belles lettres, book publishing and translation, with special consideration for the less widespread languages.
- Familiarity with each other's culture; the issues of scholarly research, artistic education and training, book distribution and cultural legacy; respect for and preservation of the variety and originality of cultures; museums, exhibitions.

A favorable sign with respect to the forum's outcome is that the experts at the meeting worked in an objective framework and performed their task successfully. The conclusion cannot be drawn from this, however, that the differences of opinion and ideology which emerged at previous conferences of the Helsinki process have ceased to exist. The debate that unfolded among the experts over certain questions suggested that the forum will not be devoid of a confrontation between viewpoints. For example, the interpretation of such a basic issue as the conceptual class of culture will continue to be full of conflicts. Culture, namely, embraces not only the fine arts and the various branches of civilization. Its broad definition--represented by Marxists as well--extends equally to material, social and intellectual refinement. In this interpretation, a concern for sociopolitical conditions, for certain elements of the reality which forms the framework and background of intellectual culture, and thus for the preservation of peace cannot be alien to the Cultural Forum. Naturally no one intends--in the spirit of a broad definition of culture--to overburden the forum's agenda with the extraordinarily complex problems of disarmament or economic development. But in the last analysis these questions cannot be rigorously separated from intellectual culture, and they emerge all the more because the forum is not an academic-scholarly conclave but rather deals with problems whose solution has an impact on the participants, individually and collectively, in their own countries.

The variously interpreted problems of freedom of cultural creation and international contact can also give rise to debate at the forum. In all likelihood, the Western states will remain loyal to the "free-flow" theory, which seems especially unrealistic in the more strained international situation. The basic standpoint of the socialist states is unchangeable: they are supporters of artistic freedom but this freedom--with respect to creation, culture dissemination, and international cooperation--must be permeated by responsibility toward the fundamental interests of society and humanity. Nor can representatives of the socialist countries align themselves with the view--widely held in the West--that "what is marketable is valuable" in culture. In reality, not consumer demand but the ideological, esthetic and humanistic content

of the creative works embodies the social interest. According to the Helsinki Closing Document, cultural relations "must contribute to a better mutual comprehension of human beings and peoples and thereby to a more lasting understanding between states."

In the current period laden with contradictions and tensions, it is not a matter of indifference--from the viewpoint of the forum's normal work and success--how the question of participation unfolds. There is no room for debate, of course, that every state which takes part in the Helsinki process is represented by a sovereign delegation assembled to its liking. On the other hand, in deciding who will personally be the members of these delegations, it is worthwhile to take into account specific viewpoints in addition to the succeeding agendas and sets of topics. The cultural figures who come to Budapest, even if they are individually independent of parties or state authorities in their own countries, do not represent merely themselves and the given cultural/artistic field, and it is not sufficient if--in the course of exchanging ideas--they perhaps express only their personal opinions or the views of this or that creative trend. The responsibility which they assume is much more than that: as delegates of governments which signed the Helsinki Closing Document, they must make allowance for the fact that each statement they make is tantamount to a stand for or against the case of strengthening detente and cooperation.

The multiplicity of controversial points--of which we have presented only a rough outline--does not mean that the conditions for agreement would be missing at the Cultural Forum. The key to success lies in how capable each participant is of focusing his attention on common interests while clearly representing a standpoint motivated by his own ideology. Pertinent to this is that emphasis is placed not on dividing but on unifying factors.

By way of example, the topic of minor languages has been placed on the forum's agenda and is suitable for a unifying exchange of ideas and constructive discussion. In Madrid in the autumn of 1980, representatives of the Hungarian government made a sweeping recommendation for instruction in the less popular European languages and for dissemination of works written in these languages. The initiative's widespread favorable acceptance was promoted by the fact that--in a manner unprecedented in the Helsinki process--nonsocialist countries, neutral Finland and NATO member Iceland, joined as coauthors. The Madrid closing document lays down what the participating states have taken upon themselves in this area:

- (1) They will encourage the translation, publication and dissemination of literary and other cultural works, especially of those which were written in less popular languages.
- (2) They will promote cooperation between publishers, particularly through the exchange of lists of books intended for translation as well as other information.
- (3) In order to broaden the possibilities for teaching and learning less popular and less studied European languages, they will urge the organization of--and attendance at--summer universities and other courses and the bestowal of scholarships on translators.

- (4) They will strengthen language departments by creating, if necessary, new opportunities for studying these languages.

The Cultural Forum's chances for success will be influenced equally by factors inside and outside the walls of the Budapest Congressional Center. It will be determined in 1985, a good 10 years after the signing of the Closing Document, whether all the invited representatives of the participating states adhere to the spirit of Helsinki, the Finnish capital which symbolizes detente. Over and beyond the exchange of ideas and surmounting the likely disputes, will an attempt be made on the path indicated in 1975 to arrive at an identity of views or will one allow a "tabula rasa" impression to hold sway at the latest conference, which is taking place for the first time in this form?

For us there can be no doubt that the development of world political conditions will have a decisive impact on the atmosphere and the outcome alike of the Forum's discussions. Continuation of the aggressive, power-flaunting American course of conduct in foreign policy favors confrontation and fiasco, while progress in other discussions of the most essential issue, the preservation of peace and the strengthening of security, favors a constructive exchange of ideas and success for the forum. The prosperity of the Helsinki process is inconceivable without reestablishment of mutual trust and elimination of the main reasons for strained relations.

Following the 6-week exchange of ideas by the eminent cultural figures who participate in the Cultural Forum, a consensus decision is reached on the submitted recommendations about which the 1986 Vienna meeting of the states participating in the Helsinki process and their governments will be informed. The Hungarian organizing institutions are preparing a rich cultural program for the Budapest conference. Great pains are being taken to see to it that the several hundred foreign artists, creative personalities, experts, diplomats and journalists who come to Hungary receive an opportunity to learn about the many-sidedness of Hungarian cultural life, while the Hungarian general public takes advantage of this exceptional opportunity to become even better acquainted with the national culture and outstanding artistic productions of the other 34 countries. For everyone, however, the greatest likely benefit is political: in its own sphere of activity and with its particular resources, the Cultural Forum can contribute--by improving the European atmosphere--to a revival of the Helsinki spirit, to a continuation of the trend toward mutual security, to cooperation based on common interests--the furtherance of the Helsinki process.

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CSO: 2500/545

POLAND

PZPR DAILY HAILS GORBACHEV TIME INTERVIEW

AU051031 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Sep 85 p 1

[Zygmunt Broniarek article: "A Tremendous Resolve To Act Constructively"]

[Text] M. Gorbachev's interview for the TIME weekly is one of the most important documents of recent international politics. We could even say that the term "international relations," which is being universally used and which is clear and intelligible, is beginning to be inadequate to define the present status of the world. In the personal part of the interview, which was different from the one in which Gorbachev supplied answers to the questions put to him in advance, he said: "Upon my honor, it is high time for the relations between the two great nations to become worthy of their historical role. After all, it is our relations that actually determine the fate of the world and of world civilization."

There is not the slightest hint of exaggeration in these words. Their special topicality consists in the fact that they were spoken before the Geneva summit meeting of the leaders of the two great powers. Gorbachev's matter-of-factness and candor as well as the extensive and exhaustive nature of his replies deserve attention.

However, it is precisely this matter-of-factness and candor that moved Gorbachev to express his profound concern about international events, especially those between Moscow and Washington, at a time that should be characterized by reverse tendencies. One would expect that before the summit meeting Washington would make moves to relax and not to aggravate the international climate, but this is not so. The United States has rejected the Soviet proposal that it support the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. What is more, the United States has reacted to this proposal by announcing tests of antisatellite missiles in space, which is now the most sensitive environment. It has also ignored an entire packet of Soviet proposals on the peaceful development of space and has promoted an intensive propaganda campaign in order to ensure in advance that the summit meeting should be almost entirely a social gathering.

However, if the summit meeting is to produce specific results, Washington must take into account certain basic ideas. The first idea is that the Soviet and American fates are intertwined and that their "to be or not to be" is not literary or Shakespearean, but is a hard fact. The second idea is that the

USSR will not allow itself to be forced to its knees as attested to by the facts of history such as the interventionist war waged with overwhelming weapons against the young and inexperienced Soviet Republic, which was armed with sabers and obsolete rifles. We know how this interventionist war ended! Then there was the aggression of the mightiest army in the world in 1941--the Hitlerite Army--which was supposed to annihilate the USSR "by the winter of 1941." We also know how this aggression came to an end. Everyone knows about the postwar attempts in the form of nuclear blackmail, the threat of massive nuclear retaliation, the "balancing on the brink of war," the "rolling back of communism," and so on. Since attempts to force to the USSR to its knees by ground or air actions or from "orbital positions" have failed, attempts from space will also fail.

One cannot help wondering that certain U.S. circles refuse to comprehend this and the simplicity of the procedure by which the current tense international situation can be relaxed. Gorbachev cited popular saying in the USSR, "Live and let live," which is the same as the Anglo-Saxon saying to this effect and as the German saying "Leben und leben lassen." No doubt all the languages in the world have the same saying. There is no need to translate it. All one has to do is to profess it.

However, it will not be possible to "Live and let live" if the arms race is transferred to space. The declaration made by Gromyko and Shultz on 8 January 1985 stressed the need to "prevent the arms race from taking place in space." The operative word is "prevent," but the U.S. side wants to discuss the question of which weapons should be placed in space and when.

Gorbachev's reply to a TIME question was unambiguous in this regard: "If space militarization is not banned and if the arms race in space is not prevented, nothing will be left at all. This is our unshakable position."

In other words, the USSR scrupulously adheres to the Gromyko-Shultz declaration, not because of some formal reasons but because the declaration concerns mankind's key question. At the same time, Gorbachev has opened extensive prospects for disarmament and other accords, provided the Americans give up space militarization. "In such a case," he said, "much could also be done about strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range missiles and it would be possible to promote a serious process to improve relations between our countries and to solve other international problems." In this connection he pronounced a very crucial sentence: "Our resolve to act constructively is tremendous."

Gorbachev gave his interview to the readers of the TIME weekly on 28 August, on the eve of the 46th anniversary of our September 1939. This is, of course, a coincidence, and we see nothing symbolic in it. However, we see in this something that could be called a convergence of reflections. Today mankind is being threatened with a tragedy that would be incomparably greater than the one produced by World War II, which was the most terrible war in the history of the world. Because of their experience of World War II, the Polish people have special reasons to support all initiatives and measures aimed at preventing nuclear war.

In Mikhail Gorbachev's statements our public sees an extensive, specific, and real program that takes into account the interests of the other great power-- a program that seeks to prevent nuclear war. We have great hopes for Gorbachev-Reagan meeting. If that program happens to be taken into account, our hopes would have a great chance of being fulfilled. However, one side will not be able to do this. We need the resolve of the other side or even as little as its sense of realism.

CSO: 2600/1064

POLAND

WFTU DELEGATION'S VISIT REPORTED

AU051223 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] PAP--A delegation of the WFTU, led by General Secretary Ibrahim Zakaria, has visited Poland at the invitation of the National Council of Trade Unions.

The delegation of the National Council led by Alfred Miodowicz and the WFTU delegation discussed activities of the WFTU and the Polish trade union movement and exchanged views on the problems of international trade unionism and on the world situation.

I. Zakaria briefed his hosts on preparations for the 37th session of the WFTU General Council and the 34th session of the WFTU Bureau and for the 11th World Trade Union Congress in 1986. He also explained the WFTU's solidarity initiatives in the interest of the trade unions in individual regions and continents.

A. Miodowicz discussed the achievements and problems of the 5.5 million strong Polish trade union movement and stressed its unceasing development and consolidation on the basis of the program adopted by the first meeting of the National Council of Trade Unions in Bytom. He also spoke of preparations to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the WFTU.

The two sides expressed their pleasure that the Polish trade unions had returned to the WFTU and the international branch associations.

The sides expressed their resolve to closely cooperate for the sake of the unity of the international trade union movement, especially in solving the socioeconomic problems that are most vital for the working people worldwide. They also agreed that the accomplishment of these tasks should enable trade unionists to engage in a positive dialogue, regardless of affiliation and views.

The two delegations confirmed the positions of the WFTU and the National Council of Trade Unions on the most important international questions and stressed the importance of peace initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries. Welcoming the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, the two delegations appealed to the United States and other NATO countries to promote disarmament, to support the moratorium, and to give up attempts to impose on the

world a new spiral of nuclear armaments under the Reagan program of "star wars." They also stressed that all the progressive and peaceful forces in the world should unite their efforts against imperialism and militarism and condemned all forms of neocolonialism, fascism, racism, and the activities of revanchist and revisionist forces in the FRG.

The two sides confirmed their solidarity with the peoples in Lebanon, Palestine, and Nicaragua and with patriots in San Salvador and Chile and condemned the gory repression carried out by the white minority against the natives in the RSA.

The WFTU delegation participated in the peace demonstration in Warsaw, which was organized by the National Council of Trade Unions in connection with international trade union activities in favor of peace and disarmament.

I. Zakaria was received by members of the PZPR leadership, placed a wreath at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, met with trade union activists in Warsaw, attended a press conference, and toured the Child Health Center.

CSO: 2600/1064

POLAND

PUBLICIZING CRIMINAL SENTENCES DEFENDED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Jul 85 p 6

[Article by Jan Zenkiewicz]

[Text] The law on special penal accountability (binding since 1 July) that was passed by the PRL Sejm on 10 May 1985 ushers in stiffer legal penalties for crimes considered to be of epidemic proportions today and believed to be extremely detrimental to society. As experience teaches us, the existence of the legal potential alone for imposing a severe punishment does not prevent everyone from committing forbidden acts. However, this potential, supported by the real use of severe penalties, forces many of those that are tempted to commit a crime to exercise self-control.

The force of the effect of a legal penal sanction (the threat of punishment) that is flexible and extensible (from-to) is by nature minimal and uncertain. This already was noted 100 years ago by Polish law professor and man of letters Stanislaw Budzinski, who wrote: "It is difficult to believe that even someone that is precisely familiar with the law would be able to judge in each case whether the penalty that threatens him is more severe than the deprivation of the pleasure of committing the crime." It is only the actual infliction of the appropriate penalties that points out the real consequences to the potential criminal and assures him that the legal prohibition and the threat of punishment are real and that he should not count on special understanding or indulgence.

A Warning and a Lesson

The mode of operation in this direction is the added penalty of making the sentence public. This also has the added purpose of developing legal and ethical-moral assessments among society and motivating people to act in accordance with the law.

The publication of a sentence reinforces the general preventive function of punishment, for every sentence concerns not only the perpetrators, but

likewise is addressed to a large number of persons, for whom it can and ought to become an important motivational fact in their behavior in the future. Public knowledge of the sentence makes the legal threat a real social fact that will cause many to reflect and keep the matter from being placed on the docket. More and more often we see announcements on office bulletin boards, in the daily press and in plants regarding sentences passed for all sorts of crimes. This is both a warning and a lesson. In certain environments it aids in the understanding of the idea that he that seizes or appropriates public property should be treated as a common thief. This is an assessment expressed by a decision of the court that has been appointed to teach citizens how to assess actions and how to punish people whose perpetration of a crime has been evidenced.

The Form Depends Upon the Court

The May law introduced the principles that every sentence passed for an offense for which a stiffer penalty has been determined will be made public in a manner that the court deems advisable. The forms of publication may vary. For example, the court may order that the sentence be published in a newspaper, a periodical, at the office or at the plant of the criminal. This will reinforce the social effect of the punishment and frequently it will give satisfaction to the person wronged by the crime.

Studies of questions of the legal upbringing of society show that a very important (i.e., effective) motive for law-abiding behavior, akin to the motive of "solidarity with the law," is the fear of losing the trust of relatives, friends, acquaintances and those in one's immediate surroundings. In general, everyone wants to be judged according to the requirements set by the micro-community, that basically demands behavior according to the binding moral standards and the law.

The law under discussion ushers in strict principles of accountability and limits the use of many institutions of the penal code that have weakened this accountability. Consequently, published sentences will not be a proof of the forbearance of legislators and the organs of the administration of justice. It is primarily a question of handing down penalties of unconditional imprisonment, stiff fines that constitute many times more than the value of the object of the crime and the confiscation of property. Thus, the community will find out that an apparently upright person has turned out to be a common thief, bribetaker, burglar, greedy speculator or other criminal that, out of greed, has threatened the interests of the whole or of specific individuals. The community will learn that such people bear severe accountability and that actions that violate the law do not pay.

A Basic Rule

Here someone may call into question the upbringing value and effectiveness of severe penalties. Let me forestall these doubts. The effect of a severe penalty in order to evoke a sense of fear in the potential criminal may seem anachronistic from the viewpoint of contemporary notions of punishment. However, even if we are dealing with an anachronism here, it emanates primarily from the very "imperfection" or "nature" of the punishment. Threatening certain human actions with sanctions and administering penalties

for them, by their very assumption, through the element of liability inherent in this, must be designed to evoke anxiety or fear that are more assured when the potential threat changes into a penalty, suitably severe, that is actually imposed and carried out. It seems that deterring someone from his plan to do social harm through fear is something that ought to be termed "remote harm" in the social literature. It should be kept in mind that fear or even anxiety are proof of the good operation of the self-preservation instinct! Let us recall here the familiar maxim of Cicero: "Fear is not an enduring teacher of duty" but "arousing fear is an auxiliary tool for pedagogy to the extent that it does not permit man's soul to be heaped up with attitudes through which teaching either will not be able to wade at all or through which it will plod with the greatest difficulty."

Man has achieved a great deal in his development; the principles of the law and the punishment of criminals have changed. However, the basic motive underlying society's continued clamoring for punishment has not changed significantly, and it would be difficult to throw centuries of experience from this field of existence on the trash heap. We must agree today as well that the punishment of criminals is a basic rule of social life, just as one is rewarded for his good deeds.

8536

CSO: 2600/957

POLAND

HARSH COMMENTARY ON ALLOWING ELDERLY, RETIRED TO WORK

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Jacek Markiewicz originally published in GLOS WIELKOPOLSKI on 3 July 1985]

[Text] As long as there are people, there will be production--this is the opinion one hears day in and day out. An especially "attractive" idea for plugging up the cadre shortage appeared to be to lure in retirees that were permitted to earn up to 144,000 zlotys per year with the provincial governor's approval or an unlimited amount if they were on the list prepared by one minister and approved by another minister.

To the general consternation of ideators, even these "attractive" terms did not cause a massive influx of retirees to the workplace. Of 6 million pensioners, 350,000 working is really very little, especially if one considers the Hungarian model, for example.

However, it does not make sense to use the Hungarian example for several reasons. The availability of goods and services does not make it a Polish alternative. Is it better to send a grandmother or grandfather to work or to ask them to serve an economy in which obtaining a better piece of meat, not to mention a refrigerator, a washer and the like is equal to many thousands of zlotys? Transportation in our cities is somewhat inferior to Hungarian mass transit, which is of rather vital importance to a senior citizen. Finally, only Poland sets up hurdles to the payment of the labor of a person that usually has worked hard for his pension. No one should withhold it, even if a 60-year-old person that is extremely able intellectually or physically earns a million [zlotys] a year. That is his business.

In general, the subject arouses very mixed emotions. After doing his share of work in life, only a person that needs to work to feel good about himself should work. The economic motive for working emanating from not having enough leads to shame and embarrassment. Our labor market certainly will not be redeemed by the nonproduction sphere. Everything that can be gained is tied in with the better utilization of those resources that are available. Recouping 10 percent of wasted work time is equivalent to the current availability of work for 350,000 persons.

8536

CSO: 2600/957

POLAND

RECTOR KRAKOW POLYTECHNIC ON EDUCATIONAL GOALS

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 Jul 85 p 3

[Interview with Prof Tadeusz Srodulski, rector of Krakow Polytechnical School, by Janina Paradowska; date and location of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] Recently, serious charges were leveled at higher education. The incidence of on-time completion of studies is tragically low, educational quality is inferior and a "C" grade is almost obligatory. It is no accident that I am here before you, since last year Krakow Polytechnical School was among those institutions in which the completion of studies by the deadline was the lowest.

[Answer] I could correct this very easily, for the sake of statistics, of course. I do not permit any student that will not pledge to complete his work on time to enter the diploma semester, but I keep him back in the fourth year. I have wonderful statistics that show that nearly 100 percent of the students that enter the last year end it with a diploma and complete it on time. As for the repeaters that lose a whole year, no one upbraids me for this.

[Question] Is it that simple?

[Answer] It is relatively simple if one wishes to work for easy laurels and statistical effect. I prefer diploma work to be completed even after a delay of several months, but it also would be good if students did not lose an entire year. Unfortunately, we have the bad habit of showing one aspect of a phenomenon and then immediately drawing conclusions. Meanwhile, one must view an issue like the deadline for finishing studies from a certain perspective, following its development. If we view it in this way, it is clear that there was no sudden breakdown. We always had very few students defending their work by the first (June) deadline; the graduates increase in October and November. This is characteristic of a technical institution. Specialized studies are grouped together in the fourth year. This is a very difficult year, when students really start studying. Not everyone masters all the material and so we give conditional admittance to the diploma semester. This means that gaps must be filled and the diploma paper must be prepared. Since it is difficult to combine the two, the work becomes delayed.

[Question] Then do you not see any problems in the failure to complete studies on time?

[Answer] On the contrary, I can see tremendous problems, most of which must be solved outside the school. The school will not create interesting and well-paid work positions; it has no practical influence over a plant's treatment of graduates as a fifth wheel; nor does it give them an apartment. As long as the change in one's status from student to graduate continues to mean the worsening of one's material situation, we will gain little.

[Question] But I continually hear assurances from various schools that the move to meet deadlines has begun in earnest and that things will improve, since there is also much room for improvement in the schools themselves.

[Answer] I already gave you an example of how one can demonstrate statistical improvement. However, we should not aspire to this, for there really is much to improve in the schools themselves. We make a few improvements, but sometimes these attempts are unsuccessful. By its very essence, the higher school is somewhat conservative; it is reluctant to make changes. Therefore, we cannot expect it to make such rapid changes. As one who has worked too long in the school, I simply do not believe in any rapid changes. Let me use some examples, since as a representative of the technical sciences, I function best in the sphere of concretes. We make continual attempts to ensure that the topics of diploma research are designated early enough, by the fourth year. Then the student masters the subject earlier. True, he still does not do work on it, but he is already mentally prepared for it. It seems that it should be very simple to carry out such a plan: the recommendation, the execution and down to business. In reality, however, this cannot be achieved in toto. Professors have their own style of work and their own habits. The school is an assemblage of individualities; the greater these individualities, the better for the school, but the more difficult to carry out a piece of business singlemindedly from beginning to end. And even if it is carried out and the topics of diploma work are selected earlier, the problems still begin--the equipment is lacking, there is a shortage of chemical reagents, materials are lacking, research stations are out of order--all this mounts up.

So much is said about the failure to meet deadlines in architectural studies, but do you know that it takes months to get geodesic underlays for design projects? Without these underlays, a student cannot do his work. Sometimes it happens that after months of trying, he gets inferior ones. Then all of the operating schedules fall through. Another example concerns the ambitions of those that conduct diploma research. Everyone wants the work done under him to be both substantively superior and aesthetically pleasing in its appearance. And so there is revision after revision, ordinarily with the full agreement of the diploma candidate who also wants to present an effective finish to his school career. Am I to interrupt at some point and say, enough, I have deadlines, I have reports to send in? If studies are prolonged for this reason, then one should hope that as many diploma candidates as possible would want to improve their work, in spite of the fact that it is not completed by the deadline.

[Question] But are there really so many of these types? Recently it was calculated that for 70 percent of students, a "C" grade totally satisfied their ambitions.

[Answer] There are many such individuals, for studying during the particular years is one thing and a diploma is another, although, practically speaking, a diploma means nothing for a graduate either. Does someone with a very well-defended work have a better start, or are there competitions at plants for the best graduates? One starts out at the same place whether he has a "C" or an "A."

[Question] Then why revise these papers, why improve them?

[Answer] Mainly out of personal pride and the adviser's ambition. To date, no other incentives exist.

[Question] From what we are saying the recipe to follow in one's studies is to squeeze by comfortably for those few years with a "C."

[Answer] It is not all that comfortable. With many professors, one has to work very hard for a "C." I would not look at grades with such scrutiny, since it always has been the case that the vast majority of students are average. Rather, I would examine the fact that we continually are unable to spot the brightest ones. We treat everyone the same, regardless of their intellectual capabilities and their diligence in their studies. Let us turn again to specific situations. For example, we cannot learn to use scientific circles to develop the student. This is our internal, institutional inconsistency. The most capable people gather together in scientific circles. Would it not be logical to include their achievements--papers, organized sessions and participation in discussion--in the normal course of studies? This would make the course of studies more diverse; it really would be creative study for the most intellectually vigorous groups. Meanwhile, academic teachers defend themselves against this. Even the administrator of the circle will not release a student from executing a given exercise, even though he has done the same thing in the circle, somewhat outside the program.

[Question] Is the conservatism particular to the academic institution the force of habit?

[Answer] In some sense, yes. It is a psychological barrier, a way of thinking, I would say, about one's own territory. Every independent scientific worker works on a specific subject and wishes to include it as a full program in compulsory classes.

[Question] But in such a situation, every change in the program, every attempt to modernize the program of studies is doomed to fail.

[Answer] Not so much to fail, for study programs are subject to change--they change, more effective teaching methods are brought in--as to jump constant hurdles. These obstacles are built into the very structure of the academic institution. Since all financial accounting of the higher school and its employment are tied in with compulsory teaching hours, i.e., the number of hours each employee teaches, clearly there will be a battle waged over these hours. The greater the number of hours, the greater the

possibility for the institutional team to do research. Hence the cramming into the program of as much of every subject as possible, hence the overloading of the program and hence the dim view taken of innovations in the teaching process.

That is why, at the beginning of our interview, I underscored the fact that those that expect our academic institutions to change from year to year are wrong, and those that expect a greater or lesser scope of autonomy to lead to an intellectual explosion whose goal will be the modernization of teaching methods and the sudden development of research are in error. Nothing of the sort will happen. We can move forward and we will do this, but with tiny steps, grappling with the sort of stubborn substance that is the entire structure of the higher school. Now we also must grapple with the passivity of youth, in which it is difficult today to find the quality that is supposed to be an inherent attribute of youth--intellectual hunger.

[Question] As you move forward with these tiny steps, do you know where you wish to go?

[Answer] Everything that we are doing now is a quick fix; meanwhile, higher education is in need of general changes. For a number of years now, on various occasions, rectors have called for efforts to create a future model for higher education. Everyone agrees that it is indispensable, but almost nothing further happens. Schools are organized in a quite traditional manner. They constitute a sort of enclave in our collective life; they are not cohesive. Thus, we must think of a model of a new school that cooperates with the various fields of social and economic life, such a model, for example, in which the flow of cadres becomes a normal matter. Today it takes 2 years of overcoming various obstacles to employ an expert, an industrial practitioner as a contract docent and the exchange of adjuncts with industry almost does not exist. To tell the truth, industry does not need the school.

[Question] Where should we begin work on the future model of the higher school?

[Answer] I believe that the extensive discussion within the schools themselves and outside them related to the updating of the law on higher education has generated much material that ought to be analyzed thoroughly. The ascertainment of shortcomings is a starting point. Now we must take the next step--defining how the state views the future role of higher education, what sort of graduates will be needed and how many of them we will need, to what extent the school is to meet economic needs, to what degree education is to be used to raise the general level of society and where, in this future model, the idea of continuing education open to all is to fit. When we find this out, then we will be able to begin in schools themselves to think about how to adapt the school's structure, the internal organization of the school, to future tasks. This is a very urgent task if we are really to update our higher education, to think not only about the immediate future, but also to work--as a school should do--for the distant future. At present we are working for the short term, without a clear picture of the future.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

POLAND

CIRCULATION OF EMIGRE PUBLICATIONS OFFICIALLY BANNED

Warsaw MONITOR POLSKI in Polish No 15, 26 Jun 85, item 122, p 139

/Order of the Chairman of the Main Office for the Control of Publications and Shows of 4 June 1985 on the Withdrawal of Permission to Circulate/

/Text/ In accordance with article 16 paragraph 2 of the law of 31 July 1981 on the control of publications and shows (DZIENNIK USTAW No 20, item 99; 1983, No 44, item 204 and 1984, No 5, item 24) the following is decreed:

Paragraph 1. Permission to circulate in the People's Republic of Poland is withdrawn for:

- 1) quarterly ZESZYTY LITERACKIE published in Paris.
- 2) monthly KONTAKT published by the NSZZ Solidarity in Paris,
- 3) irregular literary quarterly PULS published in London.
- 4) quarterly KONTYNENT published in various language editions in Munich, Federal Republic of Germany.

Paragraph 2. The permission is withdrawn for 5 years.

Paragraph 3. The order takes effect on the day of publication.

Chairman of the Main Office for the
Control of Publications and Shows
S. Kosicki

9761
CSO: 2600/960

POLAND

DECREE ON PRIVATE BOOKSTORE, ART, PHONOGRAPH SALES

Warsaw DZIENNIK USTAW in Polish No 28, 28 Jun 85, item 127, p 327

/Decree of the Minister of Culture and Art of 28 May 1985 on the Operation of Bookstores, Second-hand Bookstores, Sales of Art Objects and Operations in Sound Recording by Units of the Non-socialized Economy/

/Text/ In accordance with article 2, paragraph 4; article 3, paragraph 4 and article 4, paragraph 1, point 3 of the law of 18 July 1974 on retail trade and certain other activities by the units of the non-socialized economy (DZIENNIK USTAW, 1983, No 43, item 193 and 194, No 5, item 24) the following is decreed:

Paragraph 1. The present decree sets forth specific guidelines for the issuance of licenses to operate bookstores, second-hand bookstores, art shops and for activities in sound recording by units of the non-socialized economy.

Paragraph 2. The minister of culture and art is the organ entitled to issue licenses to operate bookstores, second-hand bookstores, art shops and sound recording activities.

Paragraph 3. Whenever a reference is made in the decree to:

- 1) a bookstore--an establishment selling non-periodical publications originating from the current publishing output in our country is meant,
- 2) a second-hand bookstore--an establishment selling second-hand publications the circulation of which in the People's Republic of Poland has been authorized is meant,
- 3) an art shop--the following is meant:
 - a) sales of modern artifacts created after 9 May 1945, except those created by folk artists and amateurs,
 - b) sales of old artifacts, created before 9 May 1945.

4) sound recording--activities are meant which consist of recording the sound, or picture and sound, transferring such recordings to discs, tape, cassettes, video-cassettes and videodiscs as well as offering maintenance and restoration of sound recordings.

5) an enterprise--economic activity is meant with regard to operating bookstores, second-hand bookstores, sales of art objects and activities in sound recording, regardless of the form of such activity, carried out on the basis of a license.

Paragraph 4.1 A person applying for a license to carry out economic activities referred to in paragraph 1 should possess full legal capabilities.

2. The person referred to in item 1 should also have the following professional credentials:

1) if applying for a license to operate a bookstore or a second-hand bookstore:

- a) college education and 2 years' experience in bookselling;
- b) vocational training and 5 years' experience in bookselling;
- c) other high school training and 10 years' experience in bookselling,

2) if applying for a license to sell objects of modern art--the diploma of an artist or a certificate of graduation from a college program in art history.

3) if applying for a license to sell objects of old art;

- a) the diploma of an artist or a certificate of graduation from a college program in art history, or
- b) college education and 5 years' experience in state-owned organizational units involved in trade with the objects of old art or the protection of the objects of material culture;

4) if applying for a license to carry out activities in sound recording such as recording and transferring the sound to discs, tapes, cassettes and maintenance and restoration of sound recordings:

- a) certified employment as a musician, or
- b) a certificate of graduation from an electronics or similar vocational school and 1 years' experience in servicing audio equipment.

5) if applying for a license to record sound and picture on videotapes or videodiscs:

- a) certified occupation in the profession of TV producer or cameraman, or
- b) a certificate of graduation from an electronics or a similar vocational school and 1 years' experience in servicing video equipment, or
- c) a certificate of graduation from a basic electronics or similar course and 3 years' experience in servicing video equipment.

3. In special justified cases, the minister of culture and art can exempt persons intending to carry out the economic activities outlined in paragraph 2, points 1 through 5 from having professional qualifications if these persons demonstrate in a different fashion that they possess the knowledge necessary for such activities.

Paragraph 5.1. A legal person applying for a license nominates the enterprise manager with the consent of the minister of culture and art.

2. The enterprise manager is subject to the relevant qualification requirements outlined in paragraph 4, item 2, points 1 through 5.

Paragraph 6. Nomination of a representative to carry out the activities outlined in the license requires the consent of the minister of culture and art.

Paragraph 7. Physical and legal persons applying for a license must produce a legal title for the space which they need to operate.

Paragraph 8. A change or extension of the subject of economic activity beyond that outlined in the license or a change of the place of establishment requires the consent of the minister of culture and art.

Paragraph 9.1. The license referred to in paragraph 1 is valid for 5 years.

2. The validity of the license is set until the end of the calendar year in which the term expires.

3. The term of validity of the license cannot exceed the term for which the use of the space for the operation is envisaged.

Paragraph 10. The license should include:

- 1) first name, last name and home address of the person to whom granted; with regard to a legal person--its full name and head office address, as well as the first and last name of the person entitled to represent it,
- 2) reference to the kind of activity,
- 3) address of the establishment,
- 4) the term of validity of the license,

5) other particulars on the conditions of operation.

Paragraph 11.1. Before issuing a license, the minister of culture and art solicits information of the applicant's criminal record.

2. Before issuing a license, the organ of state administration collects an excise tax as provided for by separate regulations and notes this in the license.

Paragraph 12. The person carrying out an activity set forth in the license should post conspicuously on the outside of the establishment the first and last names (the name of the legal person, firm) as well as a precise definition of the operation and opening hours.

Paragraph 13. The license granted should be entered in the register of licenses maintained by the minister of culture and art.

Paragraph 14. Licenses granted before the present decree takes effect remain valid until the end of the period for which they were granted.

Paragraph 15. Decree of the minister of culture and art of 12 July 1975 on the operation of bookstores, second-hand bookstores and sales of art objects by units of the non-socialized economy (DZIENNIK USTAW No 27 item 142) is invalidated.

Paragraph 16. The present decree does not apply to legal persons who are not units of the socialized economy and are granted licenses to operate bookstores dealing exclusively in publications of a religious nature in accordance with separate regulations.

Paragraph 17. The decree takes effect on the day of publication.

Minister of Culture and Art K. Zygulski

9761

CSO: 2600/960

POLAND

DECREE ON RIGHT TO COUNSEL IN 'ACCELERATED PROCEEDINGS'

Warsaw DZIENNIK USTAW in Polish No 28, 28 Jun 85, item 125, p 326

/Decree of the Minister of Justice of 20 June 1985 on Ensuring Counsel
for the Accused in Accelerated Proceedings/

/Text/ In accordance with article 26 of the law of 10 May 1985 on special
penal proceedings (DZIENNIK USTAW No 23, item 101), the following is
decreed:

Paragraph 1. Mandatory terms of duty by attorneys at district courts are
introduced in order to enable the accused to have counsel during the
accelerated proceedings.

Paragraph 2.1. The number of attorneys on duty at district courts is
determined by the council of the bar at the request of the chairman of
the appropriate provincial court. The number of attorneys on duty should
be established in a manner providing adequate counsel to the accused in
the course of the main proceedings. In establishing this number, special
consideration should be given to the frequency with which cases falling
within the scope of accelerated proceedings occur in a given area as
well as to the possibility that a conflict may occur among the interests
of the accused if several of the latter are involved in the case.

2. The place and roster of the terms of duty are established by the
chairman of the appropriate district court upon soliciting the opinion
of the council of the bar. The chairman of the court communicates the
place and roster of the terms of duty to the organs entitled to conduct
accelerated proceedings and the council of the bar.

Paragraph 3. The council of the bar will, through the heads of attorney
teams, ensure the assignment of individual attorneys for the terms of duty;
the list of the assigned attorneys will be transmitted to the chairman of
the provincial court and the chairmen of the appropriate district courts.

Paragraph 4. The organ carrying out the proceedings informs the accused of
the opportunity to have counsel from among the attorneys on duty, or from
among other attorneys in case it does not interfere with the immediate
consideration of the case.

Paragraph 5. The decree takes effect on 1 July 1985.

Minister of Justice L. Domeracki

9761

CSO: 2600/960

POLAND

BRIEFS

SIWICKI, POZNAN AKTIVS MEET--Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, met with the party-political aktivs of Greater Poland at the City Hall in Poznan on 1 September. The current sociopolitical and economic situation in the country and voivodship was discussed, as well as the various forms of cooperation between society and the Polish People's Army. General Siwicki expressed recognition for the workers class and the while of Greater Poland society for their efforts for the sake of the development of the country and voivodship. At the same time, he wished them further achievements in work for People's Poland. [Report signed 'PRUSZ'] [Text] [Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 2 Sep 85 pp 1, 6 AU]

SIWAK IN POZNAN--On the occasion of the forthcoming Construction Workers' Day, Albin Siwak has met trade unionists of this milieu in Poznan. The situation in the building industry and important issues of the trade union movement were discussed. [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Sep 85 LD]

MESSNER IN KATOWICE--Conditions for realization of socioeconomic tasks in basic branches of the industry has been discussed during a meeting of Zbigniew Messner with sociopolitical and economic leadership of Katowice Voivodship. Zbigniew Messner also attended a meeting of the Voivodship Defense Committee (WKO) and met a group of students of the Economic Academy in Katowice. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Sep 85 LD]

WOZNIAK IN PRUSZKOW--Marian Wozniak visited employees of the Warsaw railway junction on the occasion on Railwaymen Day. During a festive meeting at the Ho Chi Minh Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Shops (ZNTK) in Pruszkow, Marian Wozniak presented representatives of the work team with an Order of the Banner of Labor, First Class, which was awarded to the plant by the Council of State. A group of outstanding employees of the plant was decorated with state and ministry distinctions. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 85 LD]

BEJGER IN GDANSK--A meeting has taken place at the voivodship office in Gdansk between Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, and Voivoda Mieczyslaw Cygan, first secretary of the voivodship committee of the party in Gdansk, and representatives of the workers' councils of the coastal enterprises. The meeting concerned cooperation between the self-managements and the unions, the directorial boards and the founding bodies.

The representatives of the workers' councils stated that so far cooperation has failed to yield the desired results and that new methods, leading to more effective action have to be devised. [Text] [Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 7 Sep 85 LD]

CSO: 2600/1064

3 October 1985

ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU GREETES KIM IL-SONG ON NATIONAL DAY

AU091645 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Sep 85 p 5

[Telegram by President Nicolae Ceausescu to DPRK President Kim Il-song on the DPRK's national day]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [WPK] and DPRK President, Pyongyang:

On your country's national day, the 37th anniversary of the DPRK's foundation, I extend to you warm comradely greetings and most heartfelt congratulations as well as cordial wishes for peace, progress, and prosperity to the friendly Korean people.

The DPRK's foundation marked a very important point in the history of the Korean people and in their long struggle for national and social liberation and for building a free, independent, and sovereign state.

We are familiar with and particularly value the steady efforts made in the past 37 years since the proclamation of the republic by the diligent and talented friendly Korean people, under the leadership of the WPK headed by you, to defend the independence and sovereignty of their fatherland as well as the successes attained in the country's socialist construction, in developing industry and agriculture, and in raising the material and intellectual living standard of all working people.

I take this opportunity to express satisfaction at the upward course of relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the RCP and the WPK, between the SR of Romania and the DPRK, and between the Romanian and Korean peoples. We are also convinced that, through our joint efforts, these relations will further develop in the spirit of understanding reached during meetings and talks in Bucharest and Pyongyang, in full accordance with the interests of our countries and peoples and the general cause of socialism, peace, security, and cooperation throughout the world.

On the DPRK's national day I wish you dear Comrade Kim Il-song, the Central Committee of the WPK, and the fraternal Korean people best wishes for new and ever greater successes in your self-denying work to fulfill the great tasks set by the sixth party congress and to attain the supreme aspirations of the Korean nation for its fatherland's peaceful and independent reunification.

[signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

CSO: 2020/236

ROMANIA

LUMEA REPORTS GORBACHEV TIME INTERVIEW

AU061238 Bucharest LUMEA No 36 in Romanian 5 Sep 85 pp 4, 5

[Editorial article: "Moscow, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary on the Stage of Soviet-American Relations"]

[Text] M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, recently granted an interview to the U.S. TIME. Answering a number of questions on the current stage of Soviet-American relations, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stated:

"Had you asked me this question some 2 months ago, I would have said that the situation in our relations was becoming somewhat better and that some hopes of positive shifts were appearing. To my deep regret, I could not say that today. The truth should be faced squarely. Despite the negotiations which have begun in Geneva and the agreement to hold a summit meeting, relations between our two countries are continuing to deteriorate, the arms race is intensifying and the war threat is not subsiding."

"We," M. Gorbachev continued, "are persistently seeking ways to break the vicious circle and bring the process of arms limitation out of the dead end. That is precisely the objective," among other things, "of our moratorium on nuclear tests and of our proposal to the United States to join it and to resume the negotiations on a complete ban on nuclear tests, as well as of the proposals regarding peaceful cooperation and the prevention of an arms race in space. We are convinced that we should look for a way out of the current difficult situation." "The U.S. Administration has regrettably taken a different road. In response to our moratorium it ostensibly and defiantly hastened to set off yet another nuclear test, as if to spite everyone. And to our proposals concerning peaceful space, it responded with a decision to conduct a first operational test of an anti-satellite weapon and, as if that were not enough, it has launched another 'campaign of hatred' against the USSR."

"I think that whether we like one another or not, we can either survive or perish only together," the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stressed. "The principal question which we must answer is whether we are at last ready to recognize that there is no other way but to live in peace with each other and whether we are prepared to switch our mentality and our mode of acting

from a warlike to a peaceful track. As you say, live and let live. We call it peaceful coexistence. As for the Soviet Union, we answer that question in the affirmative."

"Today," M. Gorbachev continued, "I look at the prospects of the Geneva meeting with more caution than I did at the time we gave our agreement to that meeting. Its outcome, after all, will depend to a great extent upon what is taking place now." "I will not hide from you my disappointment and concern about what is happening now. We cannot but be troubled by the approach which, as I see it, has begun to emerge in Washington--both from its practical policy and from the statements made by responsible White House staffers."

"Abusive words are no help in a good cause. I see the concept of such an important meeting differently. We in Moscow, naturally, are well aware of how profound all that divides us is. Looking at what U.S. political leaders have been saying in recent years, we could not disregard statements with which we do not agree, generally speaking, which makes us indignant in many cases, but at the same time we have not lost hope that, after all, points of contact, areas of common or parallel interests can be found." "The summit meeting is designed for negotiations, for negotiations on the basis of equality and not for signing an act of someone's capitulation. This is all the more true since we have not lost a war to the United States, or even a battle, and we owe it absolutely nothing. Nor, for that matter, does the United States us." "The language of strength is useless and dangerous," the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stressed. "But," he specified, "there is still time before the summit meeting and quite a lot can be done for it to be constructive and useful, and this, as you will understand, depends on both sides."

"There are, we believe, situations in which both sides are losers. These are nuclear war, the arms race, and international tensions. And, accordingly, there are situations in which they are both winners. These are peace and cooperation, equal security and elimination of fear of a nuclear catastrophe," M. Gorbachev emphasized.

"As to the evaluation of the 'star wars' program, we cannot take in earnest the assertions that the SDI would allegedly guarantee invulnerability from nuclear attack weapons, thus leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons. According to the opinion of our expert (and, to my knowledge, of many of yours) this is sheer fantasy and a pipe-dream. However, even on a much more modest scale at which the Strategic Defense Initiative, according to experts, can be implemented as an antimissile defense system limited in its capabilities, the SDI is very dangerous. This project will, no doubt, whip up the arms race in all areas, which means that the threat of war will increase. That is why this project is bad for us and for you and for everybody in general."

"The entire SDI program and its so-called research component are a new and even more dangerous round of the arms race which will inevitably lead to a further aggravation of Soviet-American relations. To preclude this it is necessary, as was agreed in January by the minister of foreign affairs of

the USSR and the U.S. secretary of state, to prevent an arms race in space. We are convinced that such an agreement is possible and verifiable. I have to point out that we trust the Americans no more than they trust us and that is why we are interested in reliable verification of any agreement as much as they are. Without such an agreement it will not be possible to reach an agreement on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons either."

At the end of the interview, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stated: "On behalf of the Soviet leadership and the Soviet people, I would like once again to tell all Americans the most important thing they must know: War will not come from the Soviet Union, we will never start war."

During the meeting with representatives of the U.S. magazine, M. Gorbachev made a statement in which he stressed among other things: "Our countries simply cannot afford to allow matters to reach a confrontation. Herein lies the genuine interest both of the Soviet and American peoples. And this must be expressed in the language of effective politics. It is necessary to stop the arms race, to tackle disarmament, put Soviet-American relations into a normal channel."

Within the framework of this interview, M. Gorbachev then answered a number of questions he was asked. Asked what he thinks about certain statements made by President Reagan to the effect that the United States strives to improve relations with the USSR and does not seek military superiority, M. Gorbachev said:

"We took note of a number of the President's positive statements in 1983 and 1984, including in his speech at the United Nations. We took note of his remarks that nuclear war is impermissible and that there will be no victors in it. This is very important. We also paid attention to his words that the United States does not strive for military superiority over the USSR. This and other positive points in the president's statements, it seems to us, offer the possibility to jointly look to the future and to overcome the present negative stage in our relations. We believe that many things have to be set right by covering our parts of the road toward each other. That is why we consented to the meeting with the president in Geneva. For that same reason we react so acutely to what is being said today in Washington in connection with that meeting." "We have serious intentions and are preparing serious proposals for that meeting--no matter what right-wing politicians and other figures around President Reagan may say. If we did not have faith in the possibility of a positive outcome, we would not attend that meeting. Such is our position."

Referring to the issue of militarizing outer space, M. Gorbachev specified: "If there is no ban on the militarization of outer space, if an arms race in space is not prevented, then there will be nothing at all. This is our firm position. And it is based on our extremely responsible appraisal that takes into account both our interests and those of the United States. We are prepared to conduct negotiations but not on space weapons, not on what specific types of these weapons will be permitted to be deployed in outer space. We prepared to conduct negotiations on preventing an arms race in outer space."

Answering another question linked with the Soviet-American summit meeting, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary said: "As for the Geneva summit meeting, I can assure you that we are seriously preparing for it, we attach tremendous importance to that meeting and pin great hopes on it. True, we happen to hear statements by our partners that show that Washington attaches a more modest importance to this summit, characterizes it as a mere opportunity for the two leaders of 'getting acquainted' and of drawing up an agenda for some future, remote negotiations. But it is too great a luxury for the leaders of two such states as the Soviet Union and the United States to go to Geneva merely to get acquainted with each other and then admire Lake Geneva and the Swiss Alps. When the international situation is so tense, this would be an unpermissible luxury. In short, we are seriously preparing for the meeting and we will do all we can so that it will yield tangible results for the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

CSO: 2020/236

ROMANIA

LAO LEADERS MESSAGE TO ROMANIAN HEADS

AU301420 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary general and president of the SR of Romania; Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania; and Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania.

On the 41st anniversary of the national holiday of the SR of Romania, we convey warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the RCP, the Grand National Assembly, the Government of the SR of Romania, and to the whole Romanian people on behalf of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the people's Supreme Assembly, and the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The historical victory won 41 years ago by the Heroic Romanian people under RCP leadership and with the great help of the Soviet Red Army that defeated fascism opened up a new era, the era of socialist construction in Romania.

During the period of construction and defense of the homeland, the Romanian people focused their efforts on safeguarding and developing the revolutionary achievements by eliminating all enemy sabotage maneuvers, thus registering great successes in the work of building the new socialist society. These successes constitute a contribution to strengthening the socialist community and an active contribution to the movement of the struggle for peace, detente, and for the defense of security in Europe and throughout the world.

On this solemn occasion we wish the Romanian people under the leadership of the RCP headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to register even greater successes in implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP congress and in fulfilling the seventh 5-year plan aimed at building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

May solidarity, fraternal friendship, and cooperation between the Lao and Romanian parties and peoples constantly develop and flourish!

Kaysone Phomvihvan, general secretary of the LAO People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR; and Souphanouvong, President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly.

CSO: 2020/236

ROMANIA

ANNIVERSARY OF VIENNA DIKTAT

AU311932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1538 GMT 31 Aug 85

["SCINTEIA on the Vienna Diktat"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/8/1985--On the anniversary of 45 years since the Romanian people's demonstrations against the Vienna Diktat, SCINTEIA of August 31 runs an article which shows:

Under the exceptional circumstances of the summer of 1940, when the western front had collapsed under pressure from the Hitlerite war machine and the Reich's divisions had reached the country's borders, Romania found itself alone and isolated in the international arena, a prey for Hitler's Germany which, together with fascist Italy, made it "accept" a dictate that dwarfed its body and awarded part of Transylvania to Horthy's Hungary through a sham arbitration. The Vienna Diktat, SCINTEIA writes, defied the most obvious realities. It was a new act of aggression on the part of the Nazi Reich and fascist Germany in their attempt at promoting their expansionist interests in the peoples' enslavement and domination.

The news of the division of the national territory in favour of Horthyist Hungary met with waves of protest throughout Romania, of all the segments of the Romanian society. The Romanian Communist Party was in the forefront of the fight to safeguard national unity, of the resistance against fascist aggressors, in defence of the homeland's national independence and sovereignty, of its territorial integrity. Impressive demonstrations of protest were staged all over the country. Patriotic slogans enthused the impressive mass demonstrations in Bucharest, Cluj, Brasov, Sibiu, Timisoara, Arad Resita and numerous other urban and rural localities. Workers and peasants demanded resolute resistance from all people in defence of Romania's territorial integrity. The workers signalled the beginning of the manifestations against the Vienna Diktat. They were joined by thousands of citizens of various categories, civilians and military, numerous working people belonging to the nationalities. As a matter of fact one of the salient features of the demonstrations against the axis powers' imperialist dictate in the localities of Transylvania and Banat was the joint protest of all working people, irrespective of nationality. In mass meetings thousands of workers, Romanians, Germans, Magyars and other nationalities expressed the determination to fight against fascism and revisionism, for the defence of the country's

national independence and territorial integrity. Likewise, the Romanian Army was most indignant about the imperialist dictate imposed on Romania by force by the fascist states and was resolved to spare no effort and sacrifice in defence of the threatened national frontiers. Numerous military units in north-western Romania disobeyed the order to withdraw.

In the hard years of fascist dictatorship, of Hitlerite war, the paper writes, one of the major objectives of the anti-fascist resistance movement in Romania was the liberation of the country's north-western parts from Horthyist domination and the redemption of her territorial integrity.

The RCP's profoundly patriotic position vis-a-vis the necessity to regain the homeland's integrity was in harmony both with the national will and vital interests and with the century-old historical realities which attested to the historic legitimacy of the United Romanian National State. The RCP steadfastly placed the annulment of the Vienna Diktat among the major targets of its policy of anti-fascist alliances. The platform of the CC of the RCP of 6 September 1941 declared "against the Hitlerite Diktat of Vienna over Transylvania." Also in the platform of the anti-Hitler patriotic front drafted in June 1943, the CC of the RCP stressed the necessity of the struggle for the "liberation of the people in Northern Transylvania from Horthy's Hitlerite yoke." That requirement was one of the essential factors that allowed for the achievement by the RCP in June 1944 of the broad coalition of anti-fascist and patriotic political forces--the National Democratic Bloc.

In the occupied territory, SCINTEIA mentions, the Horthyist administration applied a savage regime of occupation pursuing the destruction of the Romanians and the other non-Magyar and non-German nationalities, with a view to changing the demographic balance for the invaders' benefit so as to make the new situation permanent. Some 300,000 Romanians had to exile themselves, other scores of thousands were sent to labour camps, thousands upon thousands were tortured and killed. Heavy suffering was inflicted upon the Jewish population. But the Horthyist regime did not manage to fulfill their diabolical schemes. The Romanian population in the temporarily invaded territory, in full harmony with the Magyar, German and other nationality working people, enhanced the effort for the liberation from Horthyist domination and for the country's territorial remaking.

SCINTEIA also emphasizes that the wide-scale national movement against the Vienna Diktat was joined in by the international democratic and anti-fascist public opinion. Governments, personalities, organizations, representatives of public opinion, people of various political, philosophic, religious beliefs openly protested against the dictate, showed their solidarity with Romania, declaring that they would never acknowledge it and highlighting its transient character. American publicist Milton G. Lehrer wrote at that time that dictates imposed by dictators always shared the fate of their authors, that nothing, neither dictators nor dictates, could be built on sand.

The Hungarian Communist Party, SCINTEIA stressed, expressed the popular mass' dissatisfaction with the Horthyist rulers and their revisionist policy:

"Hitler tore Transylvania into two parts artificially, severing the blood circulation economically in this territory and bringing poverty to residents on either side," commented SZABAD NEP, the HCP organ. The principled, realistic attitude promoted by the Hungarian Communists in the matter of the definitive and fair settlement of the artificial dispute caused by Hitler and Mussolini between the two neighboring peoples, whose past of fight for social emancipation and progress had so many common points, SCINTEIA adds, was emphasized during the war also in the newscasts of the underground radio station "KOSSUTH" belonging to the HCP.

The loatheful Vienna Diktat was put an end to with the liberation on 25 October 1944 of the whole national territory, with the chasing away of the invading enemies from the last patch of Romanian land, through the heroic fight fought by the Romanian military shoulder to shoulder with the glorious Soviet Army. The Romanian people's legitimate rights to Transylvania were unequivocally confirmed in Article 2 of the Paris Peace Treaty that showed that the decisions of the Vienna Sentence of 30 August 1940 were declared null and void and that the frontier between Romania and Hungary was thereby restored to its conditions of 1 January 1938.

Relying upon the most sacred historical rights, the redemption of north-western Romania to the national territory marked the international acknowledgement and legal sanctioning of the Romanian people's inalienable right to the ancestors' land, the triumph of the whole nation's energetic will, SCINTEIA writes. History, the course of events thus demonstrated and demonstrate most powerfully that the policy of strength and dictate, of violation of the states' national sovereignty and independence, of dismantling their territorial sovereignty and independence, of dismantling their territorial unity is doomed to failure, that there is no force in the world, no matter how powerful, apt to defeat a people that is resolved to defend its national being, its legitimate rights.

The Vienna Diktat was specific to the fascist practices. Considering this reality, the whole train of sufferings inflicted upon mankind by the Second World War, the progressive forces' resolute action is needed against any tendency of recrudescence of fascism, of the reactionary, national-chauvinist, irredentist movements which try to show hatred and distrust, to undermine the collaboration and understanding among nations, SCINTEIA concludes.

CSO: 2020/236

ROMANIA

REVEREND BILLY GRAHAM MAKES STATEMENT ON ARRIVAL

AU061920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6 September 1985--Dr Billy Graham, head of the Evangelistic Church of the United States, arrived in Bucharest on 6 September, with a party to pay a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Holy Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church.

During their 12-day stay the reverend and his party will visit Suceava, Cluj, Oradea, Arad, Timis, Sibiu and Arges Counties and Bucharest Municipality (churches, historical monuments, places of cultural and economic interest), will meet with representatives of denominations and religions, of the Romanian cultural life as well as of local state bodies in the aforementioned counties.

Upon arrival Reverend Billy Graham made a statement to representatives of the Romanian press saying among other things: Your nation has a rich and fascinating history, it is noted for its beauty--from the mountains to the sea, and the fertile plains in between. I have been looking forward especially to visiting this capital city of Bucharest which I am told has been referred to as "The garden capital." I am also looking forward to hearing some of your music for which you are world famous. I have a new and intense desire to learn more about your history and your present life--for example the many outstanding achievements in the area of industrialization.

The strong religious tradition of Romania is well known and is of great interest in many nations, including my own, Reverend Billy Graham further said. I know that you are a proud nation, claiming a 2,000 year historical heritage. I have read of your great national heroes, including Stefan The Great and Mihai Viteazul who first united the Romanian nation on both sides of the Carpathian Mountains.

Referring to the purpose of his visit the guest said: I am pleased that I will be preaching in many different churches in various parts of Romania, including Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Reformed, Baptist and Pentecostal churches. It will also be a distinctive honor to speak in the Jewish synagogue here in Bucharest. I do not come to present a message which is unfamiliar to you, for Romania is no stranger to the Christian message. Your commitment to the Christian faith reaches back to the earliest centuries of the Christian

era. The Orthodox Church has played a vital role as a unifying force for the Romanian people. Through the Orthodox Church has come the literary language and literature of the Romanian people, as well as your first Bible translation and publication.

I have therefore come to listen and to learn and I come in a spirit of goodwill and friendship. No person on this planet can escape the fact that we live in a tragically divided world. It would be my hope that this visit would bring a greater level of understanding and goodwill between my own nation and Romania.

On a broader scale, he concluded, the constantly-expanding nuclear arms race must concern us all because for the first time in history the human race holds within its hands the means to bring extinction to all life on this planet. The issue of peace is not only a political issue but a moral and spiritual issue as well. It is my hope therefore that my visit to Romania will make a positive contribution to the cause of peace in our world. Romania occupies a strategic role--not only in your own geographical area but in the whole world. The statements of your president concerning the necessity of all nations to work for peace are well known. This role will almost certainly continue and even increase in the years to come.

CSO: 2020/236

ROMANIA

BILLY GRAHAM 'IMPRESSED' BY LOCAL ECUMENISM

AU121335 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1240 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12 September 1985--At a meeting with religious leaders in Cluj-Napoca, Billy Graham, head of the Evangelical Church in the U.S., who has come to Romania at the invitation of the country's 14 religious denominations, had praising words for the cooperative ties between the religious groups and said he was impressed by local ecumenism in Romania. He appreciated the conditions that the Romanian state had given to the religious denominations with believers of different nationalities who have free access to a religious life in their mother tongue.

At his visit to the reformed cathedral where he was welcomed by Bishop Gyula Nagy, Billy Graham, noting that the city of Cluj-Napoca is a Romanian academic center second only to Bucharest, said: The Babes-Bolyai University here is named after two great scientists, one Romanian and the other Hungarian, both known around the world. I know that at this university courses are given also in Hungarian, that there are schools down here where instruction is given in Hungarian. I know that newspapers, magazines and books are printed in Transylvania in the Hungarian language. And I know that your city has an over 2000 year old history, that it was a Roman city--Napoca--which President Nicolae Ceausescu decided to add to the city's name to stress the long tradition and continuity of the Romanian people in this area.

He went on to show that he knew well that in Transylvania people of different ethnical descent and religious beliefs had lived and worked together with the Romanian people over the centuries. I am eager to know more about how you have come to the present harmonious relations between them, he said.

Billy Graham then said that mankind's survival ought to be a major concern of all peoples.

Dwelling on the idea of the necessity to defend peace, the speaker emphasized that all believers, whatever their church, should take action to safeguard peace and life on earth.

The guest ended by saying he believed his visit to Romania to help the development of relations between the Romanian people and the American people.
CSO: 2020/236

ROMANIA

NEED FOR MULTI-DISCIPLINE TRAINING OF WORKERS

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 14, 25 Jul 85 pp 27-30

[Article by Iosif Tripsa: "Romanian Education on Higher Developmental Levels"]

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu said, "In accordance with all the developmental programs we have, we must go on making appropriate improvements in the educational process, in the refresher programs and in those for continually improved training of our personnel and labor force, because personnel and people play the critical role in achieving all that we intend to do."

The great progress made by the Romanian people in all socioeconomic activities in the period following the Ninth Party Congress, since when Nicolae Ceausescu has headed the party, demonstrates the complete correctness of the strategy developed by the RCP and its general secretary for building the fully developed socialist society and for Romania's advance toward communism. Against the background of the general progress of Romania's economy and society in those 20 years, which were the most productive years in accomplishments in the Romanian people's long history, Romanian education has become more and more of a controlling factor for socioeconomic development and that of socialist culture and civilization. Accordingly Nicolae Ceausescu's social-political thought emphasizes the idea that the schools of all levels must be further modernized and improved as a major means of forming the new man as a purposeful and dedicated builder of socialism and communism in Romania to whom education is to give a broad scientific and cultural horizon, a good professional training, and a sound revolutionary and patriotic-civic indoctrination. That idea is based upon scientific analysis of the inherent correlation between the requirements for building the fully developed socialist society and the tasks of education, which is expected to train and keep improving all working personnel regardless of their occupations or the levels on which they work. Nicolae Ceausescu says, "In the present stage of Romania's development progress critically and directly depends upon the quality and competence of people, their ability to master the continually improved production means and to manage the national wealth and resources, their receptiveness to all that is new and advanced, and their ability to keep up with world progress."

The Romanian schools' main duty today is to provide workers with a sound training so that they can perform the increasingly complex tasks presented by the intensive

development of the scientific-technical revolution and the accelerated spread of technical progress to all fields. All conditions have been created in Romania for organized and regular training of all youth, the labor force and the specialists needed in various socioeconomic activities. Viewed as a uniform system of education and occupational training, from the preschool forms to the postgraduate ones, Romanian education provides for all-around development of youth's personalities, with heavy emphasis both on acquisition of the disciplines and skills upon which a good trade qualification is based and on formation of moral-political qualities and revolutionary, patriotic convictions in the sense of every school or college graduate's duty to make full use of his capacities and talent for the benefit of society as a whole. Throughout the period of their studies in school and college youths must be taught to work and to value their own work as well as that of other members of society and to become reliable builders of the nation's future. As the party secretary general points out, "It is the duty of the schools to prepare youth to take an active part in the entire people's heroic effort to build both the fully developed socialist society and communist society in Romania."

On the ground that further improvement of workers' qualifications and enlargement of their body of knowledge are indispensable to constructive solution of the great problems of development of the national economy, science and culture, the RCP and its secretary general have been regularly emphasizing improvement of the instructive-educational process in schools and colleges. In following its brilliant traditions Romanian education benefits by constant guidance from Academician Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of the government and a world-renowned scholar who spares none of her energy and competence for the nation's benefit and bright future.

The Sustained Effort Toward Constant Improvement of Education

It is to the inestimable credit of the RCP and its secretary general that they determined with exceptional clarity the role and significance of education in the extensive process of promoting the technical-scientific revolution in the economy and in society as a whole. Education is the field most sensitive to the changes brought about by the progress of the technical-scientific revolution because it is primarily its task to train the workers and specialists who are to apply the scientific and technological advances and exploit them on a broad scale. This means that education must keep renewing its content and structures, firmly eliminated all that is obsolete and outmoded, and stimulate and encourage what contributes to its improvement and modernization. Nicolae Ceausescu said at the Plenum of the RCP Central Committee, "Let us make the needed improvements in the educational system promptly and regularly. New problems are always coming up and improvements are continually needed. Education is perhaps the most changeable sector and we must always bear that in mind."

Constant improvement of education has been a main objective of the RCP's strategy in the last 20 years. At the Ninth Party Congress, Nicolae Ceausescu brought out the need of continuous improvement in education because it would bring about an even more intensive mobilization of the people's human and material resources for the task of building socialist society. The party general secretary said, "Education in Romania plays an important part in training the young generations and forming the new man and in raising the entire people's level of culture and awareness in the spirit of the high ideas of socialist humanism. The present

level of Romanian society calls for still further improvement in the general-cultural, scientific and technical knowledge of all Romanian citizens.

Extensive promotion of scientific and technical advances in all activities is basic to the revolutionary process of Romania's socioeconomic development, and it requires a high theoretical and practical level of training the cadres of workers and specialists. That is secured by complete integration of education with research and production and also by the workers' constant effort to keep improving their occupational and political-ideological training, which is vast undertaking to which the schools have to make a major contribution.

A requirement repeatedly stressed by the party secretary general logically follows from this, namely that the schools must place the heaviest emphasis on mastery of basic knowledge of the major disciplines (mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology) in addition to the disciplines with a powerful educational effect upon youth such as Romanian language and literature and national history and geography. This policy gives the graduates a broad scientific and cultural background as well as great adaptability to the changes in the equipment, technologies and products of all the economic sectors due to the rapid progress of contemporary science and technology. As Nicolae Ceausescu said at the Solemn Assembly of the Romanian Academy, "There are many scientific disciplines and new ones keep appearing. But we must always try to maintain the basic sciences (mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology) on the highest possible level and to develop them further. If we can teach Romanian youth to acquire and develop those disciplines, we can master all the other technical disciplines well and accordingly take an important place in the development of Romanian and world science."

Efforts toward thorough mastery of the basic disciplines will be redoubled from now on, and accordingly draft educational plans and draft school programs and textbooks will be prepared that will be submitted for discussion and approval by the next Congress on Science, Education and Instruction in Romania. Steps are being taken in the same direction by organizing camps in every county for intensive training in mathematics, physics and chemistry and by preparing the Romanian teams to participate in the international pupils Olympiads. The school youths' persevering efforts to master the basic disciplines will make the future graduates better equipped to acquire and make practical use of the new scientific and technical advances. The better equipped they will be, the more rapid Romania's general economic progress can be and the more important the results obtained.

Intensive study of the basic disciplines by all youths in schools and colleges also calls for higher standards for the performance of teaching personnel in those disciplines, and they are expected to increase the specifically instructive part of all activities and to teach lessons and courses in close connection with the future vocations of the graduates.

Diversified Training of Specialists

Multiple qualification of graduates is just as important a requirement as thorough training in the basic disciplines. The party general secretary has often stressed the point that working personnel and specialists in various fields must be diversified so that they can solve all problems arising in the production process and shift from one job to another in the same enterprises whenever the best possible performance of the various production tasks requires it.

Meanwhile we must bear the fact in mind that the sectors of the national economy are undergoing an increasingly intensive process of mechanization and automation and will be cybernetized and roboticized in the near future. Under these circumstances the basic trades in all activities are changing and becoming more complex. A miner, for example, must have a sound knowledge of mechanics and electrical engineering today, and besides miners properly speaking the same mining high schools and trade schools must train miners with double or triple specialties like miner-fitters, miner-electricians or miner-electrical engineers. Similar situations exist in all economic sectors, where petroleum worker-mechanics, petroleum worker-electricians, agricultural machinists, maintenance spinner-mechanics etc, are needed.

Multiple qualification of working personnel is a fundamental principle of the party policy of training the labor force for all economic and cultural-scientific activities. The Plenum of the RCP Central Committee in June 1973 on development and improvement of education criticized the fragmentation of the specialties and the narrow training at the time on the various levels of education. Multiple qualification is an inevitable result of the real needs of Romanian society's development due to the many rapid scientific and technical changes taking place on the national and world levels, and it also permits fuller and more efficient use of the existing human potential.

As a form of polytechnic instruction, multiple qualification is becoming a basic component of education with a well-defined social function clearly stated in the RCP Program for Building the Fully Developed Socialist Society and for Romania's Advance Toward Communism. The program says, "Multiple qualification, or the ability to shift more readily from one specialty to another or from one activity to another, will be a qualitative change in the division of labor, contributing both to free development of the personality and to better satisfaction of society's general interests and requirements. In emphasizing the importance of that principle, the Law on Education and Instruction includes multiple qualification among the major aims of preparing youth for work and life, assigning the schools the task, among others, of "multiple, diversified qualification of pupils and students so that after graduation they will be integrated rapidly and efficiently in the production process and social activity, will best meet their obligations, and will be able to shift from one specialty or activity to another when necessary."

It may be said that diversified education on all levels and rejection of narrow specialization of personnel are among the most important characteristics of Romania's educational system today, as well as basic prerequisites for polytechnic training of pupils and students and for all-around training of specialists in keeping with the new scientific and technical advances and the peak technologies used in various activities.

Particular new changes appear from one stage to the next in the nation's socioeconomic development that even more urgently require further improvement of the method of multiple qualification of working personnel and better correlation of that basic aim with the specific prospects of the various activities. According to the guidelines and tasks set by the 13th Party Congress, automation, electrification and roboticization of production will be accelerated in the next few years, and systems of machines and equipment will be manufactured on a modular and multifunctional basis with various processing possibilities. This means that the

specialists being trained in schools and colleges today will have to acquire disciplines and skills that will enable them to adjust readily and as rapidly as possible to increasingly improved equipment and technologies while shifting to other activities or jobs if necessary. Moreover modern production is characterized by a greater capacity for changing its manufacturing structure and types of products in progress, adjusting its technologies and equipment to the constantly changing needs of each moment. Under those circumstances it would be extremely difficult if not actually impossible to familiarize workers operating certain machines and installations with new operations, equipment and work places that are largely the same but with different technical and technological parameters without multiple qualification in schools or colleges, that is without disciplines and skills to handle related trades.

Consequently in order to carry out education's assignments in the Directives of the 13th Party Congress in the way of multiple qualification, the competent ministries jointly with the coordinating ministries must carefully reanalyze the list of trades and specialties in which the trade high school and school pupils as well as the students in higher education are trained. That will improve the training of working personnel and prolong their stability in the various production units, especially in priority sectors of the national economy like mining, petroleum, metallurgy, chemistry, agriculture et al. It will also reduce the fluctuation of workers from one field to another, in compliance with Nicolae Ceausescu's direction to youth to work where the Romanian economy and society have more need of them. At present the proportion of workers trained in trade schools and high schools for the priority economic sectors (mining, petroleum, power engineering and metallurgy) is less than that of those trained for other sectors of the national economy. Hence the necessity of absolute priorities in the next few years on training the labor force for the basic sectors of the national economy and of taking the firmest steps in that direction.

Complete Integration of Education with Research and Production

The profoundly scientific and revolutionary policy of integrating education with research and production, which we owe to the party general secretary, has endowed Romanian schools of all levels with an intensive conceptual and material modernization. This innovating policy concentrated all educational elements' efforts upon the problems of training youth for work and life. Many places of instruction in a trade were created for pupils of trade schools, high schools and elementary schools, and the production units provided the most competent specialists to teach the technological disciplines. The proportion of pupils in the introductory scientific research activities also increased, and every year the pupils' national scientific reviews and reports sessions confirm the particular effectiveness of these activities.

Thanks to the increasingly intensive integration of higher education with research and production, the participation of Romanian higher education in general social progress has increased through the teachers' and students' direct and ever greater contribution to the implementation of the programs and objectives of scientific research, technological development and introduction of technical progress. This activity also takes the form of development of new technologies, products, information systems and models of better organization of labor and production. New and highly productive plant varieties have been developed in higher education

and many breeds of livestock have been improved. Basic research has also been taken up, stimulating development of various scientific disciplines and accordingly helping to further enhance the international prestige of Romanian science.

The documents of the 13th Party Congress reaffirm the importance of increasingly intensive integration of education with research and production as a basic aim in the further improvement of the Romanian schools' activity on behalf of sound training of working personnel and specialists in keeping with the new demands of socioeconomic development. As Nicolae Ceausescu points out, "We must begin with firm application of the policies set by the party for close coordination of education with research and production, because that is the only way we shall succeed in giving personnel the high technical and professional training that Romania needs. It is the only way we shall succeed in solving a number of problems in research more rapidly and in applying the research findings to production in all activities within a short time. Let us make this dialectical unity of education, research and production a powerful and dynamic force for the development of Romanian society."

The regulations adopted in the last few years have increased the economic units' responsibility for training the future labor force, that is the pupils now in the trade high schools and schools. The practical and technological training commissions are active in all scholastic units, and they are expected to find new measures for better integration of education with production and, as a logical consequence, for better training of the present pupils in a trade. Moreover those commissions are determining suitable measures to attract more pupils to the introduction to scientific research. In general, it is planned on the central level to familiarize all pupils in the upper grades of high school with elements of technology for intellectual work (scientific documentation, improvement of experimental operations in physics, biology, chemistry and the specialized disciplines, and interpretation of experimental data, especially by the new data processing methods).

Higher education is increasingly emphasizing study of priority problems for the economy, culture and society as well as determination of new possibilities for improving the quality and technical standard of production, for increasing labor productivity and economic effectiveness, and for reducing the material and energy inputs. By developing collaboration among disciplines (among colleges and universities) and attracting more students to research work, professors in trade high schools and schools as well as specialists in production and university teachers will be able to further expand the scientific research front and also shorten the research-design-production cycle.

Sponsorship of scholastic units is one of the ways, developed in recent years, of integrating education with social-cultural activity. In view of the steadily and rapidly growing complexity of the tasks of training the labor force, the Decision of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee instituted sponsorship of high schools by colleges, that of gymnasium grades by high schools, and that of primary schools by gymnasium ones. At the same time the good results obtained this way show that there are still many reserves for increasing the effectiveness of sponsored activities, calling for measures to place more and more emphasis, in the programs undertaken for this purpose, upon the problems of content and improved organization of the work in both the sponsored and the sponsoring

units. For that purpose it is recommended that some activities with high school pupils be conducted by university teachers. In that way the latter can both demonstrate better working models for the high school professors and directly determine the demands the high school activities make on the college graduates, or future professors, and that can help to improve higher education. In their turn the high school professors will conduct various activities with the pupils in gymnasium education, thus helping to improve that level of education.

Revolutionary, thoroughly scientific and broadly humanistic education of the young generations has been and still is the basic feature of the work of all educational units, while Romania socialist society provides for full development of the personality. Patriotic, revolutionary communist education in the sense of the scientific-materialist conception of the world and life and of the principles of scientific socialism and socialist humanism is the main objective of all educational elements, and the educational system plays the major role in accomplishing it. Therefore the educational character of all activities with pupils and students must be further strengthened, providing for their thorough mastery of the fundamental truths of historical and dialectical materialism and the formation, on that basis, of the young generation's advanced communist awareness.

With particular parental concern and affection, Nicolae Ceausescu, the head of the Romanian party and state, keeps emphasizing the noble and highly responsible task of the schools in forming the new man as a fully developed and purposeful and active builder of socialism and communism in Romania. The workers throughout Romanian education are expressing their firm resolve to spare no efforts to prepare the young generations for work and life and to instill in every youth's awareness the revolutionary spirit and the will to act as a true patriot under all circumstances and always to serve the people and the cause of socialism and world peace.

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CSO: 2700/196

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IMPORTANCE OF HISTORY IN SOCIALIST EDUCATION OF WORKERS

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 14, 25 Jul 85 pp 23-26

[Article by Univ Prof Dr Stefan Stefanescu: "Active Role of History in Workers' Socialist Education"]

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu said, "We have a wonderful history and we can take pride in what the Romanian people and our ancestors accomplished. It is our duty to know and clarify all the important points in the history of the formation and development of the Romanian people and nation as well as we can."

The innovations of the last 20 years played a vital part in basing the new Romanian historiography on its great progressive traditions and the scientific dialectical materialist conception.

The bold creative effort and the aspiration to bring Romania up to new and higher levels of progress and civilization is closely bound up with the need to find in history the sources of the people's strength, their lasting values, and the characteristics of their development over the years. The "Nicolae Ceausescu Era" inaugurated by the historic Ninth Party Congress combined the ideas of past, present and future in a dialectical whole and made it an indispensable factor for reconsidering ourselves in history as a people and our role in humanity.

This deeply innovating interpretation of the function and value of history accentuated its active, stimulating effect, bringing out not only its potentials for knowing and explaining the past but also the instructive function of its message. The values of that message are illustrated by the favorable background the last two decades have created for understanding the full correspondence between the highest aspirations of the Romanian people in their struggle for freedom and progress and their present progress in the great undertaking of building the civilization of fully developed socialism on Romanian soil.

Educational-Patriotic Function of History's Message

As the supreme goal and value of socialism, formation of the new man is inseparable from construction of the new society, and it necessarily requires intensive activation of the awareness. Nicolae Ceausescu says this vast formative process

should be based on history, with its entire educational-patriotic and political-ideological potential. As the party general secretary said in his Speech at the Expanded Plenum of the RCP Central Committee of 1-2 June 1982, "We cannot speak of patriotic socialist education without knowing and honoring the past and our ancestors' labor and struggle. We have a glorious past, and it is the Romanian people's most precious heritage. It is our duty to improve and enrich it with new material and cultural advances and to bring the people and the Romanian socialist nation up to new heights of civilization."

In emphasizing the need of knowledge of the past in order to understand the present in its reality and to purposefully fashion the nation's future, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out the continuity, strength and vitality of the Romanian people, which are more outstanding than ever under the conditions of socialism and have their telling effect upon all of Romania's creative accomplishments and all of its material and cultural values.

As a collective memory with a major role in the development of the peoples' self-awareness as well as a reflection of their awareness in action, history records experiences and lessons from the long course of man's evolution that stimulate their creative energies and foster qualities that will ennoble the human spirit. "A light of the truth," as Nicolae Balcescu called it, history demonstrates the peoples' creative and militant capacities and the fact that historical progress is invincible. To lose interest in knowledge of history, and of national history especially, is to alienate yourself from your own people, from their traditions of struggle for social freedom and national independence, from their cultural and artistic output, and from their present efforts to work their way to the highest peaks of progress and civilization. Anyone who does not know his country's past cannot be a good citizen or participate with full enthusiasm in the great task of building the new order, nor can he be a true builder of the future. Underrating knowledge of history and its lessons is actually equivalent to surrendering one's weapons to the enemy forces trying to undermine the peoples' strength and their creative ability to determine their own future. As Nicolae Ceausescu said when he was elected as a full member and honorary president of the Romanian Academy, "No nation or people can exist without a history, a culture and a language of their own! They are the surety and the strength of every people!"

The past-present-future triad determines the need of knowing the past in order to understand the present and build the future purposefully, and it gives the measure of the purpose and role of history in the general effort to build the fully developed socialist society and in indoctrination of the workers in the spirit of revolutionary patriotism.

History gave the Romanian people values and rights of which they have been aware and which they have defended at enormous sacrifices. The masses' patriotic feeling, internal cohesion and unity of thought and feeling have been strengthened while leading figures with immortal names and legendary heroes have arisen in the process of creating the material and cultural values and in the struggle for social freedom and national independence.

Clearly indicating the place and mission of history in patriotic education and in the general effort to build the new society, Nicolae Ceausescu keeps calling for truly scientific explanations of the major questions of Romanian history, since

appreciation of the past of struggles and gains is keener now that knowledge of it is more accurate and better fixed in the memories of the people and the young generation.

In the Marxist view (and the party general secretary has repeatedly pointed out the need of acquiring it), development of the productive forces and social and production relations is the basis of the scientific interpretation of history. Nicolae Ceausescu said, "The history of humanity, and so also the history of the Romanian people, is the history of development of the productive forces and social and production relations, the history of class struggles and struggles for national emancipation and independent development against foreign oppression and domination, and the history of the constant conflict between the old and the new."

Maintaining that man's history is the history of development of the productive forces, production and improvement of the tools of labor means emphasizing the fact, in explaining historical progress, that man's aptitude for collaboration steadily developed his social characteristics, transformed his technical capacity, and secured his conquest of space and time. By associating recall of predecessors' experience with individual inventive effort society gave human intelligence a quality of its own permitting a possibly successful struggle with the forces of nature. We must stress the point that the history of technology is not to be regarded merely as a description of the successive discoveries but also as a presentation of the social circumstances that favored or obstructed and developed or crushed the progress of man as a producer of machines that transform nature. The history of civilization is ultimately determined by the alternating action of two factors, namely technology and society.

Romanian History As an Integral Part of World History

The party general secretary established the methodological necessity of correlating national history with world history in order to present the realities of the national phenomenon, the contributory factors and the distinctive elements in the peoples' development. Nicolae Ceausescu said, "Man's history is outlined by the relations among various peoples and states, by the rise and fall of empires, and by the peoples' struggles to defend their own existence and their national existence."

It is sufficiently well known today that the peoples' history is also the history of permanent ties, continuous exchanges of goods, and constant diffusion of cultural values. There are no civilizations that developed in isolation from contemporary civilizations or were not indebted to some forms of previous civilization. It is well known that the borrowings or syntheses take place primarily among peoples but also among the great contemporary or successive units of civilization. It is the historian's duty to point out all these connections and interactions to illustrate mankind's common effort toward progress.

A civilization developed in Southeast Europe that formed an area of characteristic traits, despite some lasting or passing distinctive political forms. Strata of civilization have been deposited and settled here ever since paleolithic times. The Thracian civilization flourished in this area, including the Geta-Dacian one, and it exerted a powerful influence in this part of the world and was influenced in its turn by the great civilizations of the period. The Thracian civilization was followed by the Greco-Roman one and the Byzantine one after

that. Southeast Europe underwent major social-political changes in the period of migration of the "barbarian" populations and of formation of the peoples inhabiting the area today, and the Ottoman Empire was to influence their civilization in varying degrees. Because of their position, their historical and cultural background and their common civilization, the peoples of Southeast Europe were a true bridge between East and West, participating in the formation of European civilization and the exchange of cultural values between East and West.

The Romanian people, located in Southeast Europe, lived their history in close contact with the peoples in the area. The geographic position and the course of history made it necessary for these people to coexist in peace and try to know each other and collaborate closely to preserve their national existence and to defend their vital interests against foreign domination.

Romania's position on the world map put it in touch with the main trends of European civilization and even with civilizations outside Europe. The trade routes that connected Central Europe with the Balkan Peninsula and the Aegean Sea and the Baltic with the Black Sea, crossed Romanian territory. Their settlement at the mouths of the Danube, one of the great communication routes of Europe, consolidated the Romanian people's ties with Europe and also connected them with Asia Minor and the Mediterranean world via the Black Sea.

In the party general secretary's view, determination of the Romanians' place in history requires interpretation of the contacts and relations in the course of which the Romanian people's historic creativity acquired its necessary proportions and characteristics, and the problems of Romania's past are to be understood in the light of European history in close correlation with the history of Southeast Europe. World history itself is reconstituted as a synthesis of the interaction and interrelations of national histories. As Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out in his speech at the Solemn Assembly of the Academy, "The facts are such that we can reject any attempt to lessen the role of the Romanian people and nation in the development of mankind and of world culture. And we are proud to say this because many men of science and other fields of Romanian culture have given gains that will remain forever not only to the Romanian people but to all mankind."

It is also for the dialectical-materialist conception of history to bring out the role of the masses' struggle against social exploitation and national oppression, which runs like a red thread through the peoples' history and constitutes the motive force for man's progress and revolutionary reforms. We have one of the richest histories in that respect. It is sufficient to recall, for example, the Bobilna uprising in 1437, the peasant war led by Gheorghe Doja in 1514, the great popular rebellion of 1784, the uprisings in 1888, and the great rebellion of 1907 to see the extent, scope and significance of the struggle of the workers of the soil in the past. Seen in their entirety, these great uprisings are an important part of the social movements in Romania as well as a representative component of the struggles of the European peasantry.

In their effort to increase the fruits of the earth, in the hard task of exploiting its riches, and in their creative effort to enhance their cultural wealth, we discover the Romanian people's solidarity with the minority population and their common struggle for social liberation and defense of the nation's borders. For any citizen of today, however limited his instruction in national history may

be, the great uprisings in Transylvania, the Bobilna uprising, the peasant war led by Gheorghe Doja, or the rebellion headed by Horea, Closca and Crisan symbolize high points in the series of common battles fought by the Romanian people and the national minorities for better living conditions and social and national freedom against exploitation and oppression. When they were taken over by the workers movement and enhanced with new aims, these progressive traditions were applied and developed as a source of wisdom accumulated for centuries on end, and their spirit was raised to the status of a principle of the RCP policy of effecting and strengthening the moral-political unity of all the workers regardless of nationality and of the entire Romanian people.

Romanian People's Continuity and Unity in Their Ancestral Home

Thorough understanding of the motives that inspired the true creators of history* and those who represented their interests strengthens our present efforts on behalf of the socialist nation's prosperity.

The point made by the RCP general secretary to the effect that "Every production method and social system has its mode of thought and social awareness" is one of the fundamental principles guiding the investigation and presentation of history. Hence the need of careful study of the attitudes that determine thought and behavior, as a dynamic and vivid synthesis of every society, and the importance of the effort to reconstitute the psychology of the masses and individuals and to know the ideals that have united them and to which they have devoted their lives. This is a fertile field of research, as indicated by the publication of many works and studies of the greatest interest in the years since the Ninth Party Congress.

The Thraco-Dacian civilization and the formation of the first centralized state under the great Burebista are described with great beauty and clarity in Nicolae Ceausescu's works, followed by the Dacians' struggle under Decebal to defend their existence in their heroic conflict with the Roman power and the questions of the formation of the Romanian people as a Daco-Roman synthesis resulting from the coalescence of the two civilizations. The historical facts prove convincingly that the Romanian people were formed over the millennia in the area of the Carpathians, the Danube and the Black Sea. In the hardest times our ancestors never left the land of their birth but grew to love it with its mountains and plains and its cliffs and splendid forests and remained steadfast in these regions, defending their existence and their right to liberty. As Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, "Their Daco-Roman origin and continuity in these regions are chief characteristics of the Romanian people. Determination of their place in history and their origin and continuity in the Carpatho-Danubian area is basic to any ideological, theoretical or political-educational work."

A special place in Nicolae Ceausescu's works is devoted to demonstrating the critical role of the internal factors in the development of the Romanian historical process, as well as the fact that in arduous times the Romanian countries always found the necessary energy to take their fate in their own hands and determine the course of their historical development. As Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, "The saga of the struggles led by Mircea the Old, Stefan the Great, Mihai the Brave and so many others who rose resolutely against foreign domination to defend their own existence and to assert the Romanian people's identity will never perish from the memory of the Romanian people."

*In their labor and struggle.

The idea of unity is a truly perpetual pillar of the Romanians' history alongside the idea of continuity in the ancestral Geto-Dacian homeland. The party general secretary said, "It is highly significant that close ties developed among the three principalities from the beginning. There was some form of awareness of the common origin and a desire to unite in a single state, which in fact was accomplished, albeit for a short time, in Mihai the Brave's time. The unification in his reign reflected the Romanians' wish to have a single state of their own, pre-saging the formation of the unified Romanian national state later on."

Awareness of the common origin developed on the basis of ethnic-linguistic unity, as well as the struggle for political-state unity that led first to the Unification of the Principalities and the formation of the modern Romanian national state in 1859 and later to the complete unification of the Romanians and the formation of the unified Romanian national state in 1918. A. D. Xenopol was right when he said in his great synthesis of Romanian history that in the Romanian countries' past "It was not their likeness that was accidental, but their separation, and therefore it was necessary to complete them by the Unification."

Accordingly unification was a constructive element with effects lasting over the centuries. As Nicolae Ceausescu points out, "Foreign domination and occupation retarded socioeconomic development and was the main obstacle to the formation and development of the Romanians' unified national state... But those cruel circumstances could not stop the fulfillment of the Romanian people's aspirations, based on their common origin, to overcome any difficulties and to win the victory by becoming a free and independent nation, by forming their unified national state, and by starting to build socialist society."

The Romanian people's long and troubled history brings out the generally important conclusion that foreign domination and occupation, however onerous, cannot stop expression of a people's common interests, preservation of their characteristics, formation of their nation and unified national state, or assertion of their inalienable right to choose their own fate and course of development. Those are objective laws of any people's development, and that conclusion is emphatically borne out by the many peoples who have lived for centuries under imperialist colonial domination and who have won their independence in the last few decades and are consolidating as nations and unified national states.

By clearly interpreting the current requirements of Romanian historiography and noting the areas of knowledge characteristic of its general development, Nicolae Ceausescu set the priorities for the present scientific efforts. The party secretary general's works are the quintessence of socialist patriotism and constitute in themselves an impressive recording of the vital points of national history. All the important historical events and facts and all the processes that contributed to Romania's historical evolution are presented in Nicolae Ceausescu's works in their inner connections and their chain of causation.

The idea of the preeminent role of the peasantry in Romania's history and their emergence as the basis of the latter for many centuries runs like a red thread through Nicolae Ceausescu's works. At the same time the party secretary general marks the outlines of the modern period with its main events, such as the revolutions of 1821 and 1848, the Unification of Moldavia and Wallachia, the acquisition of full independence through the Romanian army's glorious participation in

the war in 1877-1878, the saga of World War I and the Great Unification of 1918, and the growth of the socialist and workers movement, with great forcefulness. He brings out the underlying causes of the key events of this period, their conformity to a progressive line of development, and the fact that they are to be understood as definitive events that sum up the previous trends of economic and social-political development and serve as new points of departure for the following stages.

The Militant Revolutionary Spirit in Historical Studies

After the Ninth RCP Congress the history of the socialist and workers movement became one of the significant and dynamic chapters of Romanian historiography. The highly productive and thoroughly scientific methods of presenting the development of the workers movement against the background of the general history of the country and in connection with the tasks that were facing it enabled the researchers to go more deeply into the nature of the phenomena, dispensing with a number of systems and patterns that were restricting their explanatory capacity and devoting more attention to the entire scope of the historical phenomena.

Nicolae Ceausescu's works treat the entirety of Romanian society's problems and characteristics comprehensively, as well as the RCP's role in the period between the two world wars and the tragedy of Romania's objective condition on the eve of World War II and in the course of it. It also paints the whole picture of Romanian society after the victory of the Antifascist and Anti-Imperialist Revolution for Social and National Liberation in August 1944.

The party secretary general's writings place the notable stamp of his powers of analysis and synthesis upon the course followed by Romanian society in the last 4 decades and the extent of the historic task undertaken by the Romanian people under the party's leadership in that period. We should also note here the extent and scope of the achievements since the Ninth RCP Congress in all their greatness, as well as the inseparably related unprecedented accomplishments inspired and guided with revolutionary zeal and undivided dedication by Nicolae Ceausescu.

Along the lines of a long-standing militant tradition that it knows how to carry on, current Romanian historiography is impressed with the correctness of the RCP general secretary's advice to display, in all research work, "a high, aggressive revolutionary spirit, militating with all energy and strength against the reactionary trends, the attempts to falsify and distort the historical truth, and the manifestations of national nihilism and cosmopolitanism, while firmly promoting the scientific, Marxist-Leninist principle of respect for the objective truth of experience and history."

We do not take militating for the historical truth to mean that just our own investigations should have that attribute. We are inspired by the idea that any investigation that contributes to more accurate knowledge of a country's history or of any processes or events is also a cultural action. We especially value the foreign studies that contribute to the investigation of the Romanian people's historical past. But we mean to take a categorical and determined stand against distortions of the historical truth about the past of Romania and its people. The patriotism of Romanian historiography is inherent in its very structure. It serves and will go on serving without hesitation the Romanian people, the great

truth of science, and formation of relations with all peoples on the basis of respect for the great values of each of them.

Nicolae Ceausescu's Address to the Expanded Plenum of the RCP Central Committee of 1-2 June 1982 is a model of the militant spirit. He said, "Today some historians are trying to maintain the theory that there was a vacuum in the Carpatho-Danubian area in a certain period. I think they were answered long ago. In the first place, the more advanced and cultivated people of those times themselves answered that when they mentioned the inhabitants and voievodates in the Carpatho-Danubian area, and I think they were more knowledgeable than any historians of today who are trying to appear omniscient and to deny the facts and the outcome of historical development. It was answered by Mircea, Stefan the Great, Ioan de Hunedoara and Mihai the Brave. Those who defeated Bajazid, who faced so many conquerors and who formed the Romanians' first centralized state in Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania did not come from elsewhere or fall from the sky. They were born and lived here on this land and defended it with their blood, and they carried on their existence in common in these regions for hundreds and hundreds of years. They organized, developed and fought to live in freedom and independence."

All of Nicolae Ceausescu's works encourage historians, in their twofold capacity as scientists who discover the truth through their investigations and as educators who transmit the truth, to try to make the truth a force generating real feelings of patriotism and international solidarity. It is their duty to show that the peoples are the products of their pasts, their traditions and their experiences and also to point out the factors that have united the peoples over the centuries.

History should be a bridge among peoples and encourage their collaboration. The party and its general secretary keep pointing out the need of exploiting the humanistic function of history and of clarifying its conclusions and lessons, which demonstrate that the truly creative energies are constructive, not destructive, and peaceful and not oppressive. To adjust educational work through history to contemporary world conditions means to foster respect for other peoples and solidarity with the progressive and democratic forces throughout the world through instruction in history, along with love of country. And it also means to condemn the imperialist policy of force, dictation, exploitation, domination, armament and war, which has cost mankind and the peoples of the world great sacrifices.

Guided by the documents of the 13th RCP Congress and the ideas in Nicolae Ceausescu's report and inspired by the liberal aspirations that motivated its predecessors and especially by the contemporary noble ideals of Romanian socialist society, historical science will redouble its efforts to present Romania's glorious history in all of its beauty, rich content and breadth, to further enhance its impact on awareness, and to give the past, present and future all the meanings in which they are perceived, mutually clarified and inherently articulated.

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CSO: 2700/196

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

SCINTEIA REPORTS GORBACHEV TIME INTERVIEW--Moscow 2 Sep (AGERPRES)--As TASS reports, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in an interview given to the U.S. weekly TIME that "despite the negotiations which have begun in Geneva and the agreement to hold a summit meeting in November this year, the relations between the USSR and the United States are continuing to deteriorate, the arms race is intensifying and the war threat is not subsiding." He emphasized that the USSR is persistently seeking ways to break the vicious circle and bring the process of arms limitation out of its dead end in the belief that a way out of the current difficult situation must be found together with the United States. "The USSR and the United States can either survive or perish together," Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, adding: "The principal question which we must answer is whether we are at last ready to recognize that there is no other way but to live at peace with each other and whether we are prepared to switch our mentality and our mode of acting from a warlike to a peaceful track." In this context--TASS stresses--M. Gorbachev--when referring to the upcoming Soviet-American summit meeting--said that "avoiding mutual blame should be the goal of that meeting after a 6-year break." In connection with the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" known under the name of "Star Wars," the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stressed that the statements that it would guarantee invulnerability from nuclear attack thus leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons, cannot not be taken in earnest. This Mikhail Gorbachev said--represents a new and even more dangerous round of of the arms race which will inevitably lead to a further aggravation of Soviet-American relations. If no agreement is reached on preventing the arms race in outer space, it will not be possible to reach an agreement on the reduction of nuclear weapons either, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary specified. [Text]
[Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Sep 85 p 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ZAIRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS--Bucharest AGERPRES 9 Aug--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on 6 September a parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Zaire led by Kosongo Mukundji, speaker of the Legislative Council, now on a visit to Romania upon the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. The chief delegate headed over a message to President Nicolae Ceausescu from the founding chairman of Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution (MPR), president of the Republic of Zaire, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wahza Banga. During the interview, it was shown that Romanian-Zairean ties had followed a positive course in the last few years, and willingness

was expressed to identify new ways and means apt to intensify bilateral collaboration, cooperation in production and commercial exchanges. Aspects of the world political life were also approached, the fact being assessed that under the particularly complex and serious circumstances resolute and responsible action should be taken for the cessation of the arms race and a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all interstate litigious issues, for the promotion of detente and the insurance of peace, for a global solution to all questions related to underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order. During the talk, the two countries' solidarity was reiterated with the African peoples' fight against imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies, for national independence and free, self-reliant development on the road of economic and social progress. The apartheid policies promoted by the Government of South Africa were firmly condemned. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 6 Sep 85 AU]

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO SEW'S SCHMITT ON BIRTHDAY--To Comrade Horst Schmitt, SEW chairman: On the 60th anniversary of your birthday, I take pleasure in extending warmest congratulations and wishes for good health and personal happiness, as well as wishes for succes in the activity you are carrying out as head of the SEW. I want to take this opportunity to stress with satisfaction the positive relations of friendship and solidarity between our parties and to express the conviction that they will continue to develop in the interest of the cause of security and cooperation in Europe and in the world, and of socialism and peace. [signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Sep 85 p 3 AU]

ROMANIAN SEEKING TO MARRY FRENCHMAN STARTS HUNGER STRIKE--Paris, 4 Sep (AFP)--A French schoolteacher said here today that his 27-year-old Romanian fiance, Julia Jercan, had begun a hunger strike in Bucharest Monday because the Romanian authorities had refused for the past four years to allow the couple to marry. Pierre Blondeau, 50, the deputy head of a lycee in nearby Limeil-Brevannes, said he and Miss Jercan met at Warsaw University in 1979, and asked the Romanian authorities for permission to get married in July 1981. A few months later Miss Jercan, a French teacher in Bucharest, was sacked, and all attempts since by both the couple and the French External Relations ministry to settle the case have failed. Miss Jercan first went on a 30-day hunger strike in the summer of 1983, but stopped when asked by Mr Blondeau. During an official visit to Romania in 1983, France's then-minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, obtained a "formal promise" from his Romanian counterpart Stefan Andrei for a favourable end to the case, but nothing has been done since, Mr Blondeau said. The Frenchman said he had gone to Romania 40 times so far to see Miss Jercan, and that she had been arrested at Bucharest airport in February and charged with "prostitution and parasitism." She was released the following day after the French Embassy in Bucharest intervened, Mr Blondau said. He claimed she was being systematically refused permission to marry him because of her refusal in 1982 to collaborate with the Romanian secret police. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1309 GMT 4 Sep 85 AU]

CEAUSESCU CABLES AL-GADHDHAFI ON NATIONAL DAY--To His Excellency Colonel Mu'Ammar al-Gadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the

Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Tripoli: On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Revolution, I extend to you warmest greetings and best wishes for health and personal happiness, and to the friendly Libyan people I wish progress and well-being. I reassert my conviction, on this occasion too, that the Romani-Libyan relations will continue to develop in the interest of our peoples and the cause of peace and security throughout the world. Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Sep 85 p 5 AU]

DELEGATE ADDRESSES OTTAWA PARLIAMENTARY MEETING--Ottawa (AGERPRES) 4 Sep-- During the debates on questions related to the International Youth Year [IYY] conducted in the plenum of the conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union held in Ottawa, the Romanian chief delegate, Illie Vaduva, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, chairman of the Romanian Inter-parliamentary Group, highlighted the significance of Romania's initiatives at the United Nations which led to the proclamation of the International Youth Year, and showed that Romania's action was underlain by the wish to enhance national and international concerns for the education of the young generation in the spirit of great humanist assets, for the recognition of its right and capacity to take an active and responsible part in social life, in the resolution of international problems. Referring to president Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook on the role and place of the youth in the contemporary world, the Romanian representative pointed to the special attention Romania pays to the young generation, which materialized in the adoption and application of a package of legislative, economic and educational measures to provide optimal conditions for the manysided assertion of the youth in all economic and social areas. At the same time, the Romanian youth's contribution was underscored to the organization of important events to mark the IYY both in Romania and abroad. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 4 Sep 85 AU]

ANDREI, ENACHE MEET BURKINA FASO PRESIDENT--Bucharest AGERPRES 2 Sep--On Monday, 2 September, Thomas Sankara, president of the National Revolutionary Council, President of Burkina Faso, prime minister, stopped over in Bucharest on his way to Pyongyang. At the Otopeni Airport, adorned with the state flags of the two countries, the guest was welcomed by Petru Enache, Vice-president of the State Council, and Stefan Andrei, minister of Foreign Affairs. During the talk conducted on the occasion, warm salutes were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu and Thomas Sankara, satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples. The special importance was brought to the fore of the talks conducted and understandings reached in Bucharest in July last year during the summit dialogue for the further development of those links on mutually advantageous bases. The determination was also expressed to work for the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries in the international arena, in the interest of peace, detente, national independence and understanding in the world. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1827 GMT 2 Sep 85 AU]

STOIAN RECEIVES TOGOLESE DELEGATION 31 AUGUST--Bucharest AGERPRES 31 August-- Ion Stoian, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with a delegation of Ressemblement du Peuple Togalais (RPT)

led by Edoh Koffi, member of the Central Committee of that party, minister of vocational and professional training, that paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCPGM. During the interview reference was made to the two parties' preoccupations, and opinions were exchanged on the main current international issues. Questions were also approached related to the evolution of Romanian-Togolese ties with a view to finding new ways of developing and strengthening economic and political collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples. During their stay in Romania the delegation of Ressamblément du Peuple Togolais conducted talks with executives of the Ministry of Education and Instruction and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and paid visits to industrial and farming units, higher learning institutes and other sociocultural establishments in Bucharest as well as in Constanta and Giurgiu Counties. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1602 GMT 31 Aug 85 AU]

GIOSAN, ANDREI MEET ZAIRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS--Bucharest AGERPRES 2 Sep-- Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, met on 2 September with a parliamentary delegation from the Republic of Zaire, led by Kosongo MUKUNDJI, [spelling as received] Speaker of the National Legislative Council, who are paying a visit to Romania. During the interview, a number of aspects were approached of the organization and activity of the legislative forums of Romania and Zaire. Emphasis was placed on the contribution the parliaments in the two countries can make to the expansion of collaboration in areas of mutual interest. The same day, the guests had interviews with Stefan Andrei, minister of Foreign Affairs, and Gheorghe Cazan, minister Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation. The possibilities were brought to the fore of further boosting trade and bilateral economic cooperation and aspects of the current international situation were discussed. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 2 Sep 85 AU]

ZAIRIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 31 AUGUST--Bucharest AGERPRES 31 Aug--A parliamentary delegation from the republic of Zaire, headed by Kosongo Mukundji, Speaker of the National Legislative Council, arrived in Bucharest on 31 August for a Romanian visit as guests of the Grand National Assembly, by deputies. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1731 GMT 31 Aug 85 AU]

SCINTEIA ON GORBACHEV MEETING WITH U.S. SENATORS--Moscow 3 Sep (AGERPRES)-- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received a delegation of U.S. senators visiting the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet parliamentary group in the Kremlin on 3 September. During the meeting, TASS reports, Mikhail Gorbachev referred to the current stage of Soviet-American relations and to the international situation in general. The Soviet Union, he said, sincerely advocated relaunching Soviet-American relations on a road of normal, concrete, and mutually advantageous cooperation, so that our countries may start a construction dialogue and so that even a minimum of trust and respect for our mutual and legitimate interests can be achieved. Referring to the oncoming Soviet-American summit meeting, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the

Soviet side will come to this meeting with sincere goodwill and with the desire to do all it can to strengthen peace. This meeting--he said--must be in keeping not only with the desires of our peoples, but also with those of peoples throughout the world. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Sep 85 p 6 AU]

DEPUTY PREMIER, OTHERS ATTEND LIBYAN RECEPTION--Bucharest AGERPRES 2 Sep--On the 16th anniversary of the Revolution Day--The National Day of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of that country in Bucharest gave a reception on 2 September. In attendance were Ion M. Nicolae; deputy Prime Minister, Ministers, executives in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other ministries, other Romanian officials. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, and members of the diplomatic corps. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 2 Sep 85 AU]

CEAUSESCU GREETES IRANIAN PRESIDENT ON REELECTION--To His Excellency Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Tehran. On your reelection to the high position of president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I extend to you warm congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness as well as wishes for the Iranian people's peace and prosperity. I express the conviction that relations of friendship between the SR of Romania and the Islamic Republic of Iran will further develop at the bilateral and international level, to the benefit of our people and in the interest of peace and understanding throughout the world. Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Sep 85 p 5 AU]

STOIAN RECEIVES CAMEROON PARTY DELEGATION--Bucharest AGERPRES 12 Sep--Ion Stoian, Alternate member of the executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received the delegation of the Cameroon National Democratic Union led by Henry Elangwe, Member of the CC of that Party, assistant secretary in charge of press, information and propaganda affairs, now on a visit to Romania upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP. During the interview emphasis was placed on the favorable evolution of collaboration relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Cameroon National Democratic Union, in accordance with the interests of the two parties, countries and peoples. During their stay in Romania, the Cameroon delegation had interviews and talks at the headquarters of the writers' union and the Constanta County Committee of the RCP. They also saw round industrial and farming units as well as sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and in various counties. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1757 GMT 12 Sep 85 AU]

CEAUSESCU GREETES FRG'S STRAUSS ON BIRTHDAY--[Text] To His Excellency Mr Franz Josef Strauss, Chairman of the Christian-Social Union Party and Prime Minister of the Land of Bavaria: On your birthday, I extend to you cordial congratulations and best wishes for health. I recall with pleasure our meetings, which contributed to stimulating relations between the two countries, and I express the conviction that these relations will continue to develop to the benefit of the two peoples and the cause of international peace and understanding. Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the SR of Romania. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Sep 85 p 5 AU]

3 October 1985

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI THANKS CEAUSESCU FOR NOTE--To His Excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the SR of Romania: I received with satisfaction and joy your kind congratulations on the 16th anniversary of the 1 September Great Revolution. I thank you for your kind sentiments and I wish you personal health and happiness as well as progress and prosperity for the friendly Romanian people. [signed] Colonel Mu'ammur al-Gadhdhafi. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Sep 85 p 5 AU]

CEAUSESCU GREETES KIM IL-SONG ON NATIONAL DAY--To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania: I would like to extend to you profound thanks for your warmest congratulations and comradely greetings, for your high appreciation of the successes attained by our people in socialist construction, and for the wishes for great success in our people's efforts for the fatherland's reunification which you kindly extended to us on the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation from the colonial domination of Japanese imperialism. We are convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, peoples, and countries will further expand and develop in all fields. Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK president. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Sep 85 p 5 AU]

CEAUSESCU VISITS IASI TO ATTEND ACADEMIC YEAR OPENING--Bucharest AGERPRES 12 Sep--On the morning of 12 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu left for Iasi on a working visit and to attend the festivities for the opening of the academic year 1985-1986 on Saturday, 14 September. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0802 GMT 12 Sep 85 AU]

ANDREI RECEIVES NEW ISRAELI ENVOY--Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, on 4 September received Dr Yosef Govrin, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Israel to the Socialist Republic of Romania with a view to his coming accreditation. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Sep 85 p 5 AU]

CEAUSESCU MEETS PHILIPPINES PROVINCE GOVERNOR--Bucharest AGERPRES 6 Sep--On September 6 Romania's president Nicolae Ceausescu received Ferdinand R. Marcos II, governor of the Ilocos-Norte Province of the Philippines. On the occasion the Romanian head of state was handed over a message from the president of the Republic of the Philippines, Ferdinand E. Marcos. During the interview emphasis was placed on the friendly Romanian-Philippine ties and the belief was expressed that they would further develop. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1546 GMT 6 Sep 85 AU]

CEAUSESCU MEETS BURKINA FASO PRESIDENT--Bucharest AGERPRES 8 Sep--The chairman of the National Revolutionary Council, president of Burkina Faso, head of government, Captain Thomas Sankara, stopped over in Bucharest on 8 September on his way home after paying a visit to the DPR of Korea. On this occasion, talks were conducted between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Thomas Sankara, during which aspects were approached of the collaboration between the two countries in various areas as well as questions of the current international situation. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1723 GMT 8 Sep 85 AU]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING BOTSWANA ENVOY--Bucharest AGERPRES 6 Sep--On 6 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Samuel Akuna Mpuchane, ambassador of the Republic of Botswana in Bucharest, on a farewell call at the end of his mission in Romania. A talk was held on the occasion which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 6 Sep 85 AU]

ALFONSIN MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU ON NATIONAL DAY--To His Excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania: On behalf of the Argentine people and Government, and on my own behalf, I take pleasures in extending to Your Excellency most sincere wishes for good health, happiness, and wishes for prosperity to the friendly country. [signed] Raul Ricardo Alfonsin, President of the Argentine Nation. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Sep 85 p 5 AU]

KHAMENE'I MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU ON NATIONAL DAY--To His Excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania: I want to extend congratulations to you on Romania's national holiday and to express the hope that relations between our countries will continue to develop both at a bilateral level and in the international arena, proceeding from our countries' common positions on major problems of the present-day world and in the struggle against any form of aggression. I wish Your Excellency good health and well-being to the Romanian people. [signed] Syyed 'Ali khamene'ign, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Sep 85 p 5 AU]

DEPUTY PREMIER PETRESCU RECEIVED BY MUGABE--Harare AGERPRES 7 Sep--Romanian deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Petrescu, co-chairman of the joint Romanian-Zimbabwean Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, was received by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in Harare. During the talk on the occasion, Emphasis was placed on the possibilities of expanding and deepening economic bonds and cooperation between Romania and Zimbabwe, more particularly in mining, industry, agriculture and scientific research. The interview occasioned an exchange of messages of salute between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1554 GMT 7 Sep 85 AU]

REMOVAL OF PLANNING OFFICIAL--The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Marin Nicolae is relieved of his position as deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 41, 21 Aug 85 p 2]

RETIREMENT OF STATISTICS OFFICIAL--The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that as of 1 July 1985, Comrade Marinache Vasilescu is relieved of his position as deputy director general of the Central Directorate for Statistics, in view of his retirement. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 41, 21 Aug 85 p 2]

JOINT COMPANY WITH CAR--By Decree No 260 of 21 August 1985 the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania has approved the participation of the "Vitrocim-Forexim" foreign trade enterprise, subordinate to the Ministry for the Industrialization of Wood and Construction Materials, together with the IFA SA company, Societe anonyme de droit centrafricain, in the "Carombois" stock company limited, with headquarters in Nola in the Central African Republic, with a share of 60 percent of the social capital of the company, as a result of the conversion of the "Carombois" joint holding company. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 41, 21 Aug 85 p 2]